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## THE EAST AND THE WEST.

WHILE the British Parliament is agitating itself, hitherto without anything like a result, on the subject of Reform, and is really giving the strongest possible proof of its incapacity to fulfil the duties that have historically devolved upon it, let us take a glance at the efforts which are being made by the Prussians in the west, and by the Servians, the Bulgarians, and other nearly unknown tribes in the east, of Europe to advance their own interests, always, of course, under the shadow one of those two sacred words, "liberty" or "reform." All English journalists ought to speak carefully and modestly in dealing with Prussian affairs; for there was scarcely a newspaper in England that did not fall into the profoundest mistakes in treating the Schleswig-Holstein question, which, as Lord Palmerston foresaw long ago, was destined to be the origin of a war, not only in Germany but throughout Europe. Nevertheless, we all understand now that the late German war was, on the part of the Prussians, not a war merely for the acquisition of Schleswig-Holstein, but for the unification of Germany. If it took us some time to get at the real meaning of the struggle, the Schleswig-Holsteiners themselves were also not very quick at discerning its true signification. The Prussian minister plays so

deep a game that even now we do not know what his true object may be—nor, indeed, is it at all certain that he could make an open, straightforward declaration on that point himself. Count Bismarck is a patriot in the old sense of the word. He thinks not only, nor in the first place, of the material happiness of the Prussians, but, above all, of the power and glory of Prussia. It is the fashion to undervalue ambition of this kind. But, be the aim good or bad, what Count Bismarck strives for is to increase, by all possible means, the territory and internal force of his native land.

It so happens, however, in spite of the ridicule cast by strangely-informed politicians upon the old doctrine of the balance of power, that one State in Europe cannot greatly increase its dimensions without exciting the jealousy of the others. Nothing can be more natural than this; and nothing is more certain than that the sudden increase in the dimensions and in the military force of Prussia has caused alarm to France on the one side and to Russia on the other. There are two ways of studying foreign politics: by means of the most recently-published diplomatic papers—always incomplete—and through history. The reports as to what the Prussian Ambassador has said to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs

are in all probability false. At least, we have no good reason for believing them true. But we know that Prussia, Russia, and France have each traditions to keep up and supposed destinies to fulfil; and no treaties between any two or any three of the Powers named can be of the slightest permanent value in which these ideas and aspirations are not taken into account.

To England the great and sudden increase in the power of Prussia certainly offers no immediate danger; and many writers, including a large number of those who were bitterly opposed to Prussia during the Schleswig-Holstein war, are convinced that, because there is a certain faint ethnological and political connection between England and Prussia, therefore these two countries must always remain at peace. The answer to this argument is found in the facts of the late American war. The Americans of the North were certainly more closely connected with the Americans of the South than the English are with the Prussians; and, as civil war broke out between the two great sections of the American Union, so it may break out some day between England and Prussia. In the meanwhile, Prussia has good negative reasons for remaining on amicable terms with England. She has no possible cause of quarrel with us; whereas, she is suspected by Russia of



"THE PUZZLED VILLAGE DOCTOR."—(FROM A PICTURE BY C. LASCH.)



aspiring to the possession of the Baltic provinces, by France to that of Alsace, and even Lorraine.

While Prussia is engaged in the important work of forming all Northern Germany into one great State, Servia—who wishes to play in European Turkey, or rather in the provinces divided by the Balkan, the part of Prussia in Germany and of Piedmont in Italy—has at least taken one important step in the path which she imagines lies before her. She has persuaded, or induced the great European Powers to persuade, the Turks to evacuate the fortress of Belgrade, the Servian capital.

It is, of course, quite natural that the Servians, as well as the Cretans, should wish to free themselves altogether from the yoke of Turkey, though whether Servia, once liberated, would be able to maintain her independence is quite another question. The present position of Servia is rather curious, and has become still more so during the last week or two. Servia, until about a fortnight ago, was a self-governing Principality, acknowledging the Sultan as Suzerain of the country, and retaining a very visible, palpable mark of political subjection at Belgrade, the fortress of which was held by a Turkish garrison. The Prince of Servia had a very intelligible objection to this position; and, by getting up no matter what pretext for a war with Turkey, he might succeed in liberating himself from all token of vassalage. If he got the better of the Turks, he would force them to sign a treaty relinquishing all claim for homage. If the Turks defeated him, and, entering Belgrade, committed the cruelties in which they would only too probably indulge, and of which, in any case, they would be accused, there would be a general outcry on behalf of the Servians; and a conference would, no doubt, decide that, in the interests of humanity, all connection between Servia and Turkey ought to be dissolved. Whatever happens, then, the Servians are almost sure to get the best of the struggle in which they are about to engage.

But why, it may be asked, has the commencement of the struggle been delayed until this moment? For the best reason in the world:—Because, until a week or two ago, the Turks were in possession of the Belgrade fortress, which, as was announced the other night in the House of Lords by the Earl of Derby, is now to be given up—if the cession has not already taken place—to the Servians. Formerly, the Servians could not attack Turkey without inviting the Turkish garrison of Belgrade to bombard their capital. They have no such danger to apprehend now; and we may, accordingly, expect them to enter upon their long-cherished scheme for the enlargement of Servia and the destruction of the Mussulman power in European Turkey without much further delay.

### "THE PUZZLED VILLAGE DOCTOR."

QUESTIONS for the solemn rustic disciple of Esculapius to decide:—What can be the matter with a boy who has all these contradictory symptoms and yet whose condition appears by no means dangerous? Shall I confess I don't know, or run the risk of giving the wrong remedy? Answer.—A bottle of Spanish liquorice water, a fourth part to be taken three times a day. Questions for the interesting patient to determine:—Will the doctor find me out? Shall I confess that I'm shamming, and so take my thrashing for stealing the apples? Wouldn't a moderate application of the strap be better than the chance of half a dozen doses of horrible physic? Answer.—The doctor doesn't look as if he'd find me out, and so I can get well after one dose, and that will please him and keep my skin sound. M. Lasch has told this story with wonderful humour. The faces of the village gossips, and the "speaking likeness" of the anxious mother who has called in such doubtful aid, are admirable, and afford a wonderful contrast to the younger face of the woman at the back of the group, who evidently has a suspicion of the truth, but, as boys say, "won't split." All the accessories of furniture in that quaint old room of the German village give a character to the scene which heightens its effect, and make it picturesque as well as humorous. It is a bit of character-painting, just sufficiently heightened by the interior to make it the more piquant.

THE ENGINE-DRIVERS AND FIREMEN on the London and Brighton Railway struck work on Tuesday, causing thereby a serious amount of inconvenience to the public, as the traffic was greatly deranged. The dispute is now, however, at an end, concessions having been made on both sides, the directors yielding most of the points insisted on by the men, and the ordinary course of things is again, happily, restored.

STRIKE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—Though the weather has been most inclement since the "turn out" of the farm labourers at Gawcott for an advance of wages to 12s. per week, with 1s. per day for Sunday work (the previous amount paid being only 9s. and 10s. per week), yet the twenty-eight who left their employment in that village are still on strike, supported from the fund which has been formed in order "to enable them to obtain their just rights," and which has received considerable augmentations in response to the appeals of the secretary, who, among other subscriptions, has received a sum of £5 from "A Landowner and Clergyman, who is willing to help the men to better wages and cottages too." Similar expressions of sympathy are continually flowing in from various quarters. Enough was distributed on Saturday among the labourers to satisfy their families' requirements, and some of the labourers have been sent to situations in different parts of the country at 14s. and 16s. per week. The secretary says he hopes in the course of another week or so to send fourteen more to other districts, on wages amounting to about 15s. per week, and shortly to draught all the agricultural labourers out of Gawcott, so that the farmers there will be obliged to advance the rate of wages if they would obtain labour at all. Edward Easter, one of the Gawcott labourers, has on their behalf issued an address to the public, which is a curiosity as coming from that class, and in which occur the following passages:—"We are poor men, and wish to have facts fairly stated, as the only thing that can give us a standing in the sight of the public. For a long time we have complained, and stated our position to our employers. In some cases we have been laughed at and had indefinite promises. We have worked all the winter at 9s. and 10s. per week; we are willing to take the sum of 12s. per week. To show that the former price was not enough, J. C. has a wife and eight children (one boy earns 3s. per week); W. M. has a wife and five children; E. E. has a wife and four children; W. S. has a wife and three children. This is an example of some of the families who have lived, or rather breathed, on 9s. and 10s. per week. What is a man to spend when he has paid—rent, 1s. 6d.; firing, 1s.; bread, at 7½d. per loaf, &c. &c. We have nothing left for the clothier, draper, butcher, shoemaker, &c. Where are we labourers with our industry? Why, on the verge of pauperism. We ask that we may live—not as paupers, but by our own industry. We are willing to work, that our families may live. All we now ask is 12s. per week, and for those who work on Sundays 1s. more. For this application some of us had a part of our week's wages put into our hands, and were dismissed there and then. Will the advance of wages bring ruin on our employers? We know it will not, but it will enable us to have more to eat, in order for us to do our work to their satisfaction." It is noteworthy that the men still off work are represented as conducting themselves peaceably and respectfully towards their previous employers, and refraining from processioning and other things calculated to annoy the farmers; and we are told that the strike fund is sufficient to enable them to hold out for some time to come. Mr. John Biss and Mr. Thomas Baker, jun., of Buckingham, have undertaken to act as secretary and treasurer to the labourers in this movement.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

There is in Paris a report that Luxemburg is actually to be ceded by Holland to France for a consideration. A report to that effect was contradicted the other day by the *France*; but now that journal has very much modified its tone on the matter, and the French journals generally are openly discussing the affair. It is stated that Holland is quite willing to be rid of Luxemburg; but the real question is how will Prussia regard the handing over of the duchy to France? There is a rumour that a plebiscite will be resorted to in Luxemburg on the question of the entry of that province into the Northern Confederation—a course which is said to be favoured by Prussia.

The excitement in Paris on the subject of the treaties between Prussia and South Germany increases rather than diminishes, and the public are troubled by all kinds of rumours as to a coming war. A telegram from Berlin says that, besides the military arrangement, a complete understanding exists between Prussia and the South German States in reference to the future position of those States towards the Northern Confederation.

### ITALY.

The speech of King Victor Emmanuel at the opening of the Italian Parliament is said to have made a good impression upon the public mind, as well as upon the members. On Saturday last a large number of the majority in the Chamber of Deputies met to examine the principal measures of the Government, and a strong desire was expressed to come to an agreement with the Government and to support it in carrying out its policy.

The election of president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies took place on Wednesday. The Chamber was very full, and both parties mustered in great force. The Government gained the victory, their candidate, Signor Mari, being elected by 195 votes, against 145 given for the Opposition candidate, Signor Crispi.

### GERMANY.

Friday, March 22, the birthday of the King of Prussia, was celebrated by a grand Parliamentary banquet. There was also a reception at the Royal palace, at which the King addressed to the English and French Ambassadors, but especially to the latter, the most friendly assurances of peace. The motto in front of the Austrian Embassy at Berlin attracted a good deal of attention. It was "Hail, laurel-crowned victor." It is now officially explained that the inscription was put up by the owner of the house, and not with the knowledge of the Embassy.

Another triumph of Prussia is made public. Not only have Bavaria and Baden handed over their armies to Prussian guidance in case of war, but Wurtemberg has, it seems, done the same thing. There was published on Saturday last, at Stuttgart, a treaty of alliance between Prussia and Wurtemberg, signed on Aug. 13 last, and which has hitherto been kept secret. Thus German unity is fully accomplished.

The discussion in the North German Parliament on the Constitution continues, and considerable progress has been made, notwithstanding that numerous amendments on the draught submitted by the Prussian Government have been proposed.

### AUSTRIA.

It is officially stated that the Prussian Government announced to the Imperial Cabinet on the 15th inst., through the Prussian Ambassador, the conclusion of the secret treaties between Prussia, Bavaria, and Baden. The Prussian Ambassador, in making the communication, added that these treaties were purely defensive.

The coronation of the Emperor and Empress as King and Queen of Hungary will take place at the beginning of July next.

Herr Kossuth has published a statement denying that he approves the course of events in Hungary and expressing his opinion that Hungary has committed political suicide as a State and a nation by her arrangement with Austria.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet a member of the Extreme Left brought forward two bills, one of which proposes to pension the widows and orphans of the Honveds (the National Guard of 1848), as well as invalid members of that force, and to provide employment for Honveds still able to work. The second bill proposes to perpetuate the memory of the patriots who were executed in 1848; to liberate all persons suffering imprisonment for political offences, and to revoke their sentences; and to restore all goods which have been confiscated for like causes.

### RUSSIA.

Another step has been taken by the Russian Government in the work of effacing all traces of Polish nationality. The Polish Reichsrath is abolished, and all legislative questions in Poland are to be submitted for the present to the Imperial Chancellery.

In order that the Russian railways shall no longer be dependent on foreign enterprise, the Imperial Government proposes to guarantee to Russian contractors orders for the manufacture of railway plant for a period of several years, and, at the same time, to advance them one half the amount of the annual contract.

### TURKEY AND CANDIA.

It is stated in Vienna that the resolution of France, Austria, and Russia to recommend collectively to the Porte the cession of Candia to Greece has not been carried out on account of the refusal of England to join in the representation of those Powers. The Ambassadors of the above Powers, it is added, have only been instructed to recommend separately to the Porte the cession of Crete, without, however, exercising any pressure upon the Turkish Government.

### THE UNITED STATES.

By the Atlantic cable we learn that President Johnson vetoed the supplement to the Reconstruction Bill, which directed the Southern district commanders to cause a registration to be made of all male citizens qualified to vote under the recent Congressional enactment, and then to cause an election to take place for delegates to a convention to form a State representation. Congress, however, passed the bill by the requisite number over the Presidential veto.

The House of Representatives had passed resolutions expressing the popular solicitude regarding the Canadian confederation, and sympathy with the people in Ireland and Canada in their struggle for nationality. An amendment condemning Fenianism was rejected. A resolution had been introduced in the Senate declaring that justice demands either the trial of Mr. Jefferson Davis or his release on bail on his own recognisances. Some member of the Senate has had the hardihood to propose a bill allowing American citizens to sell vessels of war to belligerents at peace with the United States.

General Butler and Mr. Thaddeus Stevens were still agitating for the impeachment of the President and the confiscation of Southern property.

The Michigan State Democratic Convention had passed a resolution declaring the Reconstruction Act unconstitutional and revolutionary.

Congress had directed that the Freedmen's Bureau shall relieve the suffering whites of the South.

The Senate had rejected the appointment of Mr. Cowan as United States Minister to Vienna.

Congress had passed a vote of thanks to Mr. George Peabody for his recent gifts to the American people.

The elections in New Hampshire had resulted in considerable gains for the Democratic party.

The Fenians were displaying general activity throughout the country, and numerous meetings were being held. Rumours were current in New York that the Fenians were organising an attack upon Canada.

### MEXICO.

Accounts from Vera Cruz, dated the 15th inst., state that Marshal Bazaine left on the 12th. The Liberals were investing the city. They have possession of the railroads and watercourses. The Emperor Maximilian is reported to have defeated 2500 Liberals at Catahuahquay. General Santa Anna, it is said, has proposed to join the Emperor Maximilian.

## OPENING OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

### THE KING'S SPEECH.

The Italian Parliament was opened on Friday week by the King in person, who delivered the following speech from the throne:—

SIGNORI SENATORI, SIGNORI DEPUTATI,—

For the happiness of Italy, who has confided to me her destinies, I have deemed it expedient that the representation of the country should be renovated at the fountain-head of the national suffrage. I am confident that it will there have imbibed a consciousness of the serious wants of the country, as well as the strength necessary to provide for them. There has been a time for daring resolutions and bold enterprises. I pursued the course which was then necessary, full of confidence in the holiness of the cause which God had called upon me to defend. The nation replied with readiness to my appeal, and by our union and perseverance we acquired our independence and preserved our liberty. Now that her existence is assured, Italy demands that the forces of her intelligence and her will shall not be exhausted in intemperance and rivalry, but shall, on the contrary, be concentrated with the object of giving her a stable and wise organisation, in order that she may be able to develop in repose and tranquillity the elements of vitality and prosperity which she has received from Providence. The nation demands that the Chamber and the Government shall apply themselves with wisdom and resolution to this work of reparation.

Nations love and appreciate institutions by reason of the benefits they derive from them. It is necessary to show that our institutions give satisfaction to the noblest aspirations after national dignity and activity, and that they are at the same time a guarantee for the good organisation of the State and the welfare of the people, in order that the latter may not lose confidence in liberty, which is the honour and the strength of our political reconstruction.

In order to obtain this result my Government will submit to your deliberation a bill for a complete administrative reorganisation, which will strengthen at the same time both liberty and authority, and facilitate as well as simplify the relations between the governing and the governed. While the provinces and the communes, in accordance with the proposed law, are to enjoy greater liberty in the sphere of their jurisdiction, more extensive powers must be united in the hands of the chief of the province, so as to diminish the confusion inherent in decentralisation by the application of a remedy calculated to strengthen the bonds of unity. There will be presented to you, at the same time, bills of which the object will be to render the collection of the taxes more simple and uniform; to reform some portions of our system of taxation; and to obtain, by a more sensible method of accounts, a safe control and rapid check over the application of the public money. The necessities and engagements of the State do not allow us for the moment to diminish, as I would wish, the burdens which weigh upon my people.

In the mean time the legitimate liquidation of the ecclesiastical patrimony, strict economy in the expenditure, a vigilant application of the new laws, and the severest morality in the conduct of all the branches of the public administration, will make the payment of the taxes appear less burdensome. The prompt discussion and effective application of the proposed reforms can alone restore our credit and remove the necessity for fresh imposts. The financial question is at the present day not only a question of supreme interest for Italy, but also one of honour and national dignity. Parliament will, I have no doubt, direct all their activity to the solution of this question. On solemn occasions we have pledged ourselves to Europe that we would become a Power for the advancement of civilisation, order, and peace, so soon as we were placed in possession of our national existence. Now is the time for us to redeem that pledge and to fulfil the hopes that have been placed in us.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the honour, the safety, and the future of the nation are now in your hands. If it was a glory for us to have accomplished by so many sacrifices the work of our independence, and to have endowed the nation with the activity and vigour of life, it will be no less a glory for us to organise it at home—to make it sure of itself, respected, and stronger.

The King concluded his speech amid loud and prolonged cheering.

THE FINE BRONZE BUST OF MR. COBDEN, recently cast in London, of which Mr. Marshall Wood is the sculptor, has been placed on its granite pedestal in St. Ann's-square, Manchester, opposite the front of the Exchange, but has not yet been unveiled. The pose of the figure represents Mr. Cobden, with hand uplifted and finger pointed, in the act of addressing the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright are expected to be present at the inauguration of the statue.

FARMERS ON EDUCATION.—The other day, in a western county, an excellent clergyman had all his farmers to dinner, wishing to ascertain their views on the education of agricultural labourers. Many of the farmers were much above the average British farmer, men of some feeling and even education. The clergyman asked them, "Well, now, ought the children of your labourers to go to school? and, if so, what do you think they ought to learn?" The farmers all thought the children ought to go to school; "they saw no harm in that." "Should they learn reading?" "Yes, reading; but not more than is necessary to read their bibles" (thus much in compliance to the clergyman, "not more," in order that the school might be cheap and not bear heavily on their pockets. "Well; and writing?" "Well, yes; just enough writing to sign their names" (not enough to open any other field of labour to them). "Well; and arithmetic?" "Emphatically 'No!' from all the farmers; 'no use at all in arithmetic.' Arithmetic might throw an unpleasant light on the rate of wages; and, besides, it is a wonderful sharpener of childish faculties."—*Spectator*.

THINGS WHICH "NO FELLOW CAN UNDERSTAND."—The Quartermaster-General's department seems not to be of the same mind for a week together; and, when it does act, its second, or third, or fourth thoughts are not always better than its first. During last week a change has taken place in the destination of several cavalry regiments. The 14th Hussars move to Edinburgh instead of Colchester, and the 4th Dragoon Guards are expected at Aldershot during the next month, instead of going to Edinburgh; the 4th Hussars come south, either to York or Colchester. The moves, however, may be postponed, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather. The march of the 14th from Hounslow to Edinburgh, 400 miles, and Perth, some fifty or sixty miles further, will, at all events, serve to try the fitness of that gallant and smart regiment for the very arduous duties of war. But it may be questioned whether a less severe test might not be sufficient; and we shall look with curiosity for the statistics of sore backs and other destructive incidents of a long cavalry march when the corps arrives in the northern metropolis. We are at a loss to know why the original intention of sending the 4th Dragoon Guards to Edinburgh is not adhered to. The change imposes a very hard march of five or six weeks' duration on the 14th Hussars; and the 4th Dragoon Guards, after a tour of duty in Ireland, the latter part of which was peculiarly harassing, ought to be given some better quarters than Aldershot on landing in Great Britain. We are informed that this new caprice of the authorities will probably have the effect of making some sixty or seventy men of the 4th, whose first period of service is about to expire, refuse to re-engage, so disgusted are they at being sent to Aldershot, against precedent, out of their turn, and contrary to the first decision of the authorities at head-quarters. — *Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE EARLSWOOD ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—On Monday evening the anniversary festival of this institution, of which the Queen is the patron, and which was instituted nearly twenty years ago and incorporated by Royal charter in 1862, was held at the London Tavern, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, who was supported by the Sheriffs of London (Mr. Alderman Waterlow and Mr. Lyett), and Mr. Alderman Abbot, the treasurer of the society. There were also present, among others, Mr. Leveson Gower, Mr. Under-Sheriff Crossley, the Mayor of Reigate, Mr. William Terrell, and Mr. E. W. Eborall, the invited guests being about 150 in number. The asylum at Earlswood, pleasantly situated in the neighbourhood of Redhill, Surrey, was opened in 1855, and has since afforded shelter to about 1200 poor creatures afflicted with imbecility, the most of them from early life. From the first the managers have proceeded upon the assumption that imbecility is not an incurable malady, but a heavy calamity, though not irremediable, as the daily life at Earlswood abundantly testifies. They have all along laid much stress upon physical training in industrial occupations of various kinds, and they desire to extend the capabilities of the asylum, so as to provide ample space for a more complete classification of the inmates and for their profitable occupation in a range of well-adapted workshops. The institution was at first designed to accommodate 400 inmates. It is now full, and as there are annually about 700 applicants for admission, it is an object with the governing body to enlarge the building so as to accommodate double the present number of inmates. The cost of the proposed enlargement is estimated at £30,000, but they decline to begin until they have £10,000 in hand or promised. Lord Dufferin, among other persons of distinction, visited the institution last year, and expressed the high gratification he felt on the occasion at the tender care of the whole of the inmates, and the complete success of the means adopted to lighten the malady with which they were afflicted in common. His Lordship afterwards presided at the annual meeting, and pleaded for them with a touching eloquence. The Lord Mayor, in proposing the toast of the evening, dwelt on the humiliating and helpless condition of children afflicted with imbecility, and the distress it caused to the rest of the family, together with the abstraction of the bread-producing power consequent upon the constant attention required by the patient, where the family was poor. The asylum at Earlswood, he said, had been erected with all the necessary conveniences for the proper treatment of persons in that deplorable condition, and for enabling them to some extent to earn their own living. He made, in conclusion, an earnest and touching appeal to the company and to the public to subscribe the necessary funds for enlarging the capabilities of the institution to an extent commensurate, if possible, with the pressure for admission to its benefits on the part of the unhappy class of persons afflicted with idiocy or imbecility.



## THE NEW PIECE, "TIDE AND TIME," AT THE SURREY THEATRE.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S new drama, lately brought out at the Surrey Theatre, is entitled "Tide and Time, a Tale of the Thames," and most of the scenes bear reference to the world-famed river of London. We begin on the edge of the water close to Waterloo Bridge; we see an emigrant-ship sail from the London Docks, and the curtain drops on a marvellous view of the Thames Embankment, with the Houses of Parliament in the background. This circumstance alone, where such artists as Messrs. Telbin and Callcott are employed, involves an element of success. Those whose dramatic sympathies are dull may regard "Tide and Time" as a pictorial illustration of one of the most interesting sections of the map of London, and be gratified accordingly. A master of modern realism attains a great object when the reality to which he directs the attention of his audience is one which is not only extremely definite but which has also come within the sphere of their experience. An incident that occurred on the Thames might with equal probability occur on the Medway; but the preference of the former to the latter would make it much more forcible in the eyes of a London populace. The Medway again is preferable to the Seine, and the most highly-seasoned situation would lose its salt altogether on the banks of the Vistula.

A short dramatic prologue, illustrated by a view of one of the arches of Waterloo Bridge, makes us acquainted with Clement Morris (Mr. Creswick), a young gentleman who wastes his time in little dissipations, and, by contracting small debts, puts himself into the power of Amos Ingledew (Mr. Maclean), a discounting attorney of the most pettifogging sort. Moreover, he has been plucked at his examination as a medical student, and the grief which this misfortune will occasion to his old father, who, although only a journeyman carpenter, has resolved that his son shall be a gentleman, is among the most poignant of his miseries. Suicide is beginning to dawn on his mind as offering a ready outlet from his difficulties, when his attention is arrested by the appearance of a barge steered by a young woman, while two men are playing lazily at cards. The men are Joe Cannon (Mr. Nelson), son of the bargeowner, and John Barjohn (Mr. Shepherd), the bargeman, and the woman is Mildred (Miss C. Pauncefort), the supposed daughter of the latter, who steers so badly that she brings the vessel to a standstill in the mud. John, a rough of the roughest sort, would administer personal chastisement on the spot; but Mildred has two defenders—Joe, who aspires to the honour of her hand, and Clement, who, a witness of the scene, cannot bear to see a woman maltreated. On the rising of the tide the barge floats off, and we soon learn that Mildred had fallen into the water. The river-side accordingly becomes peopled with persons, official and non-official, whom an incident of the sort in broad daylight would be likely to bring together, and the girl is saved by Clement after the fashion first theatrically made known by one Myles Na-Coppaleen. We are also made to understand that an important change has been wrought in Clement's character. Want of purpose has hitherto led him into mischief; but now he has a fixed purpose in watching over the destinies of Mildred, and good things may be expected. As a series of scenic effects this prologue is perfect, not a detail being omitted which can give life to the moving picture.

Duly primed with preliminary knowledge, we pass insensibly over an interval of four years, and arrive at the first act of the play proper. Clement has acquired a high reputation as a medical practitioner, while Job (Mr. Holston), his father, the "dad" of which we heard affectionate mention made in the prologue, has apparently made a splendid fortune by speculation and has married a lady (Mrs. Moreton Brookes) of apparently high birth and really execrable temper. Mildred, moreover, has been engaged as housekeeper, at the solicitation of Clement, and there is no doubt that he intends shortly to make her his wife. Thus, a moderate discount being allowed to cover the unpleasantness caused by the lady's temper, perfect felicity is, to all appearance, established at Caractacus Villa, the family residence. But there are dangers beneath the smooth surface. John Barjohn has turned up, no longer a bargeman, but a "robber and footpad"—two professions so extremely compatible that we scarcely know where one begins and the other leaves off. Even judged from a mere worldly point of view, John's change of calling does not seem to have been judicious, for he is in frightful difficulties, from which he sees no escape but a voyage to Australia, and that is not to be undertaken save at a cost of £50. Luckily for himself, unluckily for everybody else, he discovers Mildred's abode, and thereupon pays her a secret visit, compliments her on her improved condition, and, estimating the pleasure to be derived from his society at its proper value, promises that if she will give him the desired £50 he will never call again. To settle this matter, a meeting between Mildred and Barjohn is to take place in the shrubbery; but this is not the only appointed meeting, nor is Mildred's the only trouble in Caractacus Villa. Daddy Job, of whose feelings Clement was so chary in the prologue, is but a *mauvais sujet* after all. His acceptance for £2000, due in a day or so, is in the hands of the pettifogger Ingledew, and not only is he totally unprepared to meet it, but he is painfully conscious that he has forged his son's name as drawer. Now, about the same time that Mildred meets Barjohn in the shrubbery, and offers him her jewels in satisfaction of his demand, Job meets the lawyer at the same place to talk over the little bill, and hears to his infinite discomfiture, that that astute gentleman has discovered the forgery, the revelation being, moreover, unwittingly made to Mildred, who is waiting in the background.

Here we may remark that Amos Ingledew, shrewd man of the world as he is, has very negligent habits. While he is revealing to Job his knowledge that the bill is forged, and thus intensifying his demand for speedy payment, he will keep holding the dubious document under Job's very nose, while he turns his own head the other way. Job feels strangely inclined to twitch the bill out of Ingledew's hand; and when we bear in mind that the interview takes place in the open air, when the disappearance of a scrap of paper might be readily laid to the charge of the playful zephyrs that sport among the flowers of the shrubbery, we cannot help owning our conviction that Job is a sorely-tempted man. Job does make the snatch, and Ingledew, immediately missing the bill, seizes him by the collar, having—careful man—left his pocket-book, with some banknotes, on the table. Here a confusion ensues. Mildred, to save Job, snatches the bill from his hand and throws it into the river. John Barjohn, to benefit himself, takes the pocket-book. The noise reaches the ears of the police, who enter the shrubbery; the torn bill, accidentally discovered by Job's wife on the terrace, exonerates Job from the charge of theft, while the loss of the notes abstracted from the pocket-book by John is ascribed to the dishonesty of Mildred, at whose feet the empty pocket-book is found. Indeed, John, finding his position perilous in the extreme, resolves to purchase safety by sacrificing Mildred. Restoring the notes and jewels, he declares that he received them from her hands, and, to the grief and horror of Clement, the unfortunate young lady is arrested. This situation cannot be fully comprehended unless the piece is seen; but we may remark that, exceedingly complicated, it is combined with great ingenuity.

The second act opens in the Central Criminal Court, where the trial of Mildred takes place, the chief witness against her being John Barjohn, who is honoured with a groan of disgust from all the spectators on the stage, as a father unnaturally promoting the destruction of his own daughter. These sentiments, however, are not participated by the spectators before the lamps, who have already learnt that Mildred is not John's daughter, but has, for some pecuniary consideration, been brought up by him in the place of an infant that died a few days after its birth. Through the obstinacy of Toby Maplettoft (Mr. H. Irving), an itinerant professor of phrenology, who is bound to Clement by a debt of gratitude, and is prominent among the jury, Mildred is acquitted; but the acquittal, though it restores her to liberty, does not exonerate her in the eyes of Clement, who resolves to send her to Australia. Over and over again is old Job on the point of explaining the true state of affairs; but Mildred, convinced that Clement's heart would be broken by the

revelation of his parent's guilt, urges him to silence, and she sets off for Australia. The departure of the good ship Apollo—a solid vessel, not a profile—from the London Docks brings the second act to a conclusion, and is one of the most remarkable "effects" ever produced on the stage. The trial is very well done, but of the details of criminal jurisprudence we have lately had a little too much. In "Janet Pride," in "Effie Deans," in "The Long Strike" the same situation has been presented within the memory of every playgoer, till the sensation produced by judge and jury, once so strong, has become considerably diluted.

What with taking up his father's little bill and paying for Mildred's passage outward, Clement has so much reduced his circumstances that in the third act we find him the owner of a small druggist's shop, while his proud stepmother, who, after all, turns out to have been a cook, assists at the pestle and mortar, and Job pursues his old vocation of journeyman carpenter. Any amount of cheerfulness that may be left in this unhappy family is dashed by the news that the Apollo has been wrecked, and by the discovery that Mildred's name is not in the list of survivors. Harrowing as this misfortune is to Job and Clement, it is a source of infinite delight to John Barjohn, who favours them with a friendly call, and disgusts them with his rough merriment. Mildred is, in fact, an object of intense interest to four persons—to Clement and his father, for reasons already stated; to Barjohn and Joe Cannon, for reasons to be explained. Joe, who is now clerk to Mr. Ingledew, has discovered a will, by which the sum of £40,000 is bequeathed to a lost child, and this child, knowing John's story, he suspects to be Mildred. Hence he is strongly inclined to marry the young lady, but finds it necessary to make a confidant of John, as the evidence of that gentleman will be necessary to prove the identity of Mildred with the lost child. John is to have a share of the treasure, but there is a proviso in the will which makes him a doubtful ally, the testator having declared that if the child cannot be found the £40,000 shall revert to the person who brought her up. If Mildred is the child, John himself was the highly-considered pedagogue; and, reflecting that while a marriage of the girl with Joe would give him only a portion of the fortune, while he would get the whole of it by her death, he regards the second as the most desirable of the two alternatives. Hence his delight at learning the wreck of the Apollo.

Poor old Job, deeming himself the virtual murderer of Mildred, is about to end his sorrows by emptying a phial of poison on the sly, and, when prevented by his son, at last reveals the whole truth. Clement is very much shocked; but, just at the right moment, a young lady in the street is knocked down by a cab, without serious injury, and proves to be Mildred. Here, of course, the play might conclude; but the dramatist who, undertaking to write a sensational work, drops his curtain on a little, quiet, happy family in a small druggist's shop, has yet his business to learn. Mildred must go through one peril more. She is decoyed by Barjohn, who is now watchman on the Thames Embankment works, to a platform near Westminster Bridge, and a trap is prepared to let her fall into the river. However, the stratagem proves a failure; and Mildred is saved by the timely interposition of Clement, with whom and £40,000 we may conclude she lives in felicity to the end of her days.

## ARRIVAL OF JOHN H. SURRETT AT WASHINGTON.

AMONG the most exciting events of the last month in the United States was the arrival at Washington of the United States steamer Swatara, having on board John H. Surratt, the alleged accomplice of John Wilkes Booth in the assassination of President Lincoln, on April 14, 1865. After a flight to Europe and Africa, occupying nearly two years, the wretched criminal has been brought to the scene of the assassination for trial. The trial of the conspirators at Washington, in 1865, developed the fact that Surratt was the principal accomplice and dependence of Booth in carrying out his infamous designs, and a large reward was offered in the hope of securing his arrest. Surratt had, however, fled; he was probably in Canada when the murder was consummated. The first intimation which the Government received of his whereabouts was by a letter, dated Sept. 27, 1865, written to Secretary Seward by A. Wilding, Vice-Consul at Liverpool. Surratt, it seems, remained in Canada four months, having been secreted most of the time by a Roman Catholic priest at Three Rivers. He was disguised, having dyed his hair, eyebrows, and moustache, stained his face, and put on glasses. It appears that Surratt had manifested no signs of penitence, but had told his friends that, if he could live two years longer, he would serve Johnson as he had Lincoln.

He arrived in Liverpool on Sept. 25, 1865. On the passage from Quebec to Liverpool he travelled under the name of M'Carthy, and was introduced to several persons as "a Confederate who had compromised himself." To one fellow-passenger he became quite confidential; spoke of having great difficulty in escaping from the United States to Canada; smiled when some connection with the assassination of Lincoln was intimated to him; admitted that he had been in the rebel service, engaged in conveying intelligence between Washington and Richmond, and that he was concerned in a plan for carrying off Lincoln from Washington, which was entirely concocted by Booth and himself, and that he came to Canada just before the assassination; and, finally, he declared his real name to be Surratt. He remained in England several weeks; but the American Minister, Mr. Adams, had not sufficient evidence to warrant him in attempting to procure his arrest, and was compelled to be content with keeping a close watch on him. This surveillance was maintained for nearly a year, when it was discovered, in April, 1866, that Surratt had enlisted in the Papal Guards at Rome under the name of John Watson. In November last, sufficient evidence as to his identity having been collected, he was arrested, but escaped and sailed for Alexandria, Egypt, where he was finally secured and placed on board the Swatara. He arrived at Washington on Feb. 19, and was removed from the vessel at about half-past five o'clock. United States Marshal Gooding and his deputy, District Attorney Carrington, and the Superintendent of Police, with a file of policemen, arrived at the Navy-yard in carriages at four o'clock, and, after a short consultation with Admiral Radford, the Commandant, the Swatara was signalled. A boat was lowered and manned, and Captain Balch proceeded to the steamer, and Surratt was brought ashore, handcuffed, and transferred to the custody of the Marshal. There were not many persons besides the officials and guards present, only a few reporters and a number of Indians of the Sioux delegation then at Washington having been permitted to witness the scene. Surratt was dressed in Zouave uniform, such as he wore when he was captured in Alexandria, Egypt, and handcuffed. His uniform was of light grey, trimmed with red; scarlet fez, with blue tassel; scarlet sash around his waist, and white leggings.

A WAY THEY HAVE IN THE ARMY.—A certain man enlisted into the British Army, and began to complain on one and the same day. He remained in the Army many years because he couldn't get out of it, and never ceased making complaints the while. At last the complainant died of a complaint without doing any harm to anybody, or having been done good to. But, on his deathbed, he wrote to the Horse Guards making a complaint that his complaint had been wrongfully treated by the Sergeant-Police-Major of his regiment. This document the Horse Guards sent back to the complainant requiring him to sign and fill up another document (therewith sent also) to the effect that he had sent the first. This was done by the complainant, who complained of having to do it. The Horse Guards sent back another document to say that his complaint was "lodged in the proper quarter" (meaning the official one). While it was lodged there, and while some one was seeing about it, and round it, and to it, but not into it, the complainant died and was buried. In about twelve months or so another document was sent after him to give notice that he was to hold himself in readiness to appear before a regimental committee which was to sit upon the Sergeant-Police-Major and the Lance-Bandage-Corporal immediately. This document went to a man of the same name in Corinth, who returned to England in another twelve months, and who was tried and punished for doing so, under false pretences. The special committee (which is paid for its trouble, of course) is sitting still, with its collective arms folded, only waiting for the right man in order to settle the matter, and to reprimand the guilty officials, who meanwhile hold their own, pending judgment.—"Army Murders," by a Common Soldier.

## THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN AT TROYES.

THERE are few more picturesque places in Europe than the old town of Troyes, the capital of the department of Aube, and nearly surrounded by the Seine, which at once gives water-power for its cotton manufactures and makes it distinguished for the cleanliness of its streets. Troyes is celebrated beyond most towns even in France. Its name is made familiar to us at school by its having been retained in connection with the arithmetical tables and the intricacies of troy weight, and its history is a remarkable one. From being the chief town of the Tricasses, a Celtic nation, it became known as Trece, the oblique case of which name is Troyes. In 889 it was plundered by the Normans; and, as it was the capital of Champagne, afterwards became of great importance. In the civil troubles of the reign of Charles VI. Troyes was taken by the Duke of Burgundy; and it was there that, in 1420, the marriage of Henry V. of England with Catherine of France, daughter of Charles VI., was concluded, in the very church represented in our Engraving. Pope Urban IV. was the son of a shoemaker of Troyes, and many celebrated painters whose works still adorn the churches of the town and its environs were natives of the place. Many of the streets of this most picturesque and remarkable old town are narrow and irregular, and lined with antiquated houses composed of timber and plaster; but these are now gradually giving place to more modern structures.

The Church of St. John, represented in our Illustration, is remarkably picturesque, not only in consequence of the variety of its architecture, but by the fine lines of its belfry. Commenced in the twelfth and finished at the end of the fifteenth century, it exhibits examples of all styles of Gothic, from the plain lance-shaped to the richly-ornamental. It also possesses some splendid windows, a magnificent altarpiece of the middle of the seventeenth century by Dominique and Gentil—these two eminent artists being conspicuous in Troyes for the number of their chefs-d'œuvre. Two remarkable pictures ornament the interior of the Church of St. John—"The Baptism of Christ" and "The Eternal Father," by Mignard. There is also a striking picture of the fifteenth century by an unknown painter, the subject of which is the Judgment of Solomon. The Church of St. John, or, as it is generally called, St. John of the Market, is not only in itself a great attraction, but is situated in one of the most suggestive, because the least altered, localities of Troyes.

## THE PLANTAGENET STATUES AT THE ABBEY OF FONTEVRAULT.

MOST of our readers will have heard of the reopening of arrangements for bringing to this country the statues which adorn the tombs of the Plantagenets in the Abbey of Fontevault, and it will not be out of place to accompany our Illustration with some particulars of the circumstances which led to this intention. Fontevault, a town nine miles south-east of Saumur, in the department of Maine-et-Loire, is scarcely less celebrated for the remains of its magnificent abbey than for the tombs which it contains—the tombs of the English Monarchs Richard Cœur de Lion and Henry II., together with those of Eleanor of Guienne and Elizabeth of Angoulême, the wife of John, and afterwards Countess of Marche and Toulouse, by her marriage with Hugues de Lusignan. She did not die at Fontevault; but her body was carried there by her son, Henry III., who himself desired to be buried in the abbey.

Our Illustration represents the statue on the tomb of Eleanor of Guienne. This celebrated woman, who became the wife of two Kings—first, of Louis VII. of France, and afterwards of Henry II. of England—succeeded her father in the duchy of Guienne, and at fifteen was married, having attained that age in the year 1137. She accompanied her Royal husband to the Holy Land, where she was suspected of intriguing with her uncle, Raymond, Prince of Antioch, and a young Turk named Saladin. This accusation caused her to separate from her husband, and in 1153 she married the Duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II. of England. This marriage, and the wars it occasioned between the two countries, are historical; and to the romance of history belong the story of the Queen's jealousy of Fair Rosamond, and the means she took of showing it. She must have been a violent and unscrupulous woman, for she excited her sons to rebellion, and at length was shut up in prison, where for sixteen years she wore away her life, and found no scope for her restless, mischievous energy. It was not till the accession of Richard I. that she was released, and was enabled once more to exercise her power as Regent during the King's absence in the Holy Land. This plotting, restless woman, in spite of her double marriage, her failures, her long imprisonment, and the vicissitudes of her fortune, outlived even her own fiery, impatient ambition, and, at eighty years old, ended her days as a nun in the abbey where she remains now lie buried. The statues which adorn these tombs of the Plantagenets in the vaults of the abbey are so jealously guarded that it was only with great difficulty that the photograph from which our Engraving is taken could be obtained; for the fact of their having been promised to England has revived a feeling which existed in France on a former occasion when the same request was preferred. These four statues, however, would be a very welcome addition to, or rather completion of, the monuments of the English rulers, and may, in some sense, be said to belong to us—in some sentimental sense, at all events. They are very remarkable as works of art in mortuary sculpture. The two Kings have the left arm extended by the side, while the right hand is placed upon the heart; while the Queens have their hands folded on the breast. Since their installation in the vaults of the abbey these statues have frequently been the subject of public discussion. In 1793 the tombs were desecrated, and the lion heart of Richard was removed. In 1817 the first attempt was made to obtain for England these remains of the Plantagenets. The Government, which was so deeply indebted to England for its restoration, designed to show its gratitude by presenting these relics to the Prince Regent, and M. de Richelieu wrote to M. de Nismes desiring him to take steps to convey the statues from Fontevault to Westminster Abbey. In the face of the protestations made on behalf of archaeological interests in France, however, the project was not insisted on; and it was not until the "Government of July" that the statues again received public attention by being actually removed to Versailles. After 1848, however, a deputation from Maine-et-Loire claimed the relics, and they were restored to the abbey, amidst the public plaudits of the inhabitants of Anjou.

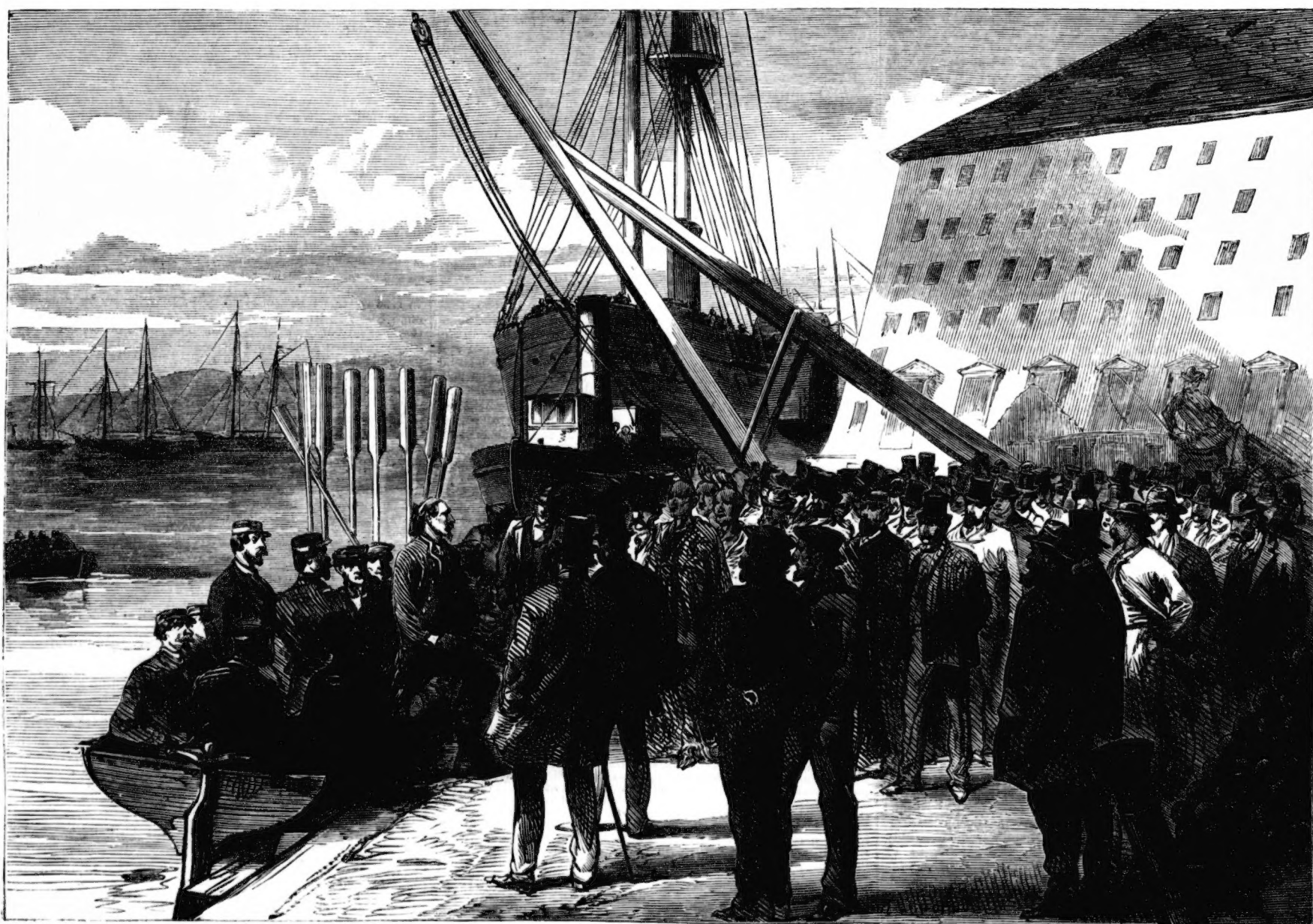
These works of art of the thirteenth century are now again causing public discussion and no little excitement. After the remarks lately made by Lord Stanley in the House of Commons, the Emperor Napoleon, with his usual courtesy towards England, was willing to accede to our request for the statues of the Plantagenets; but this decision has, it is said, produced a painful impression on the people of the district and the authorities of Maine-et-Loire. The learned societies of the department and the Academy of Fine Arts have already earnestly appealed against the removal from France of such valuable monuments. A consultation, presided over by the legal authorities of Angers, including MM. Allou, Berryer, Dufaure, and Marie, have decided that these relics are national property, of which the country alone can dispose; and the Imperial Society of Antiquaries of France, at its last sitting, received official notice that the statues are not to be given up to England. Queen Victoria, it appears, has written to the Emperor to say, that, in presence of the emotion caused among the French public and manifested in the organs of the press, she renounced accepting the present offered to her. Her Majesty only expressed a desire that those precious relics, actually buried in a dark recess of a low and damp chapel in the prison of Fontevault, should henceforward be preserved in a more suitable manner.

PESTERING MR. PEABODY.—Poor Mr. Peabody, being a great philanthropist, is pestered to death by people wanting money. He therefore, according to American custom, takes refuge in a "card." In this "card" he states that the number of these begging letters is so great that it is impossible for him to read, answer, or even open them. Mr. Peabody asks editors of newspapers to oblige him by inserting a caution to would-be applicants for money; and, as he is about to revisit England, it may be as well to state that one of his last acts before leaving America has been to make a bonfire of 4000 of these begging epistles.



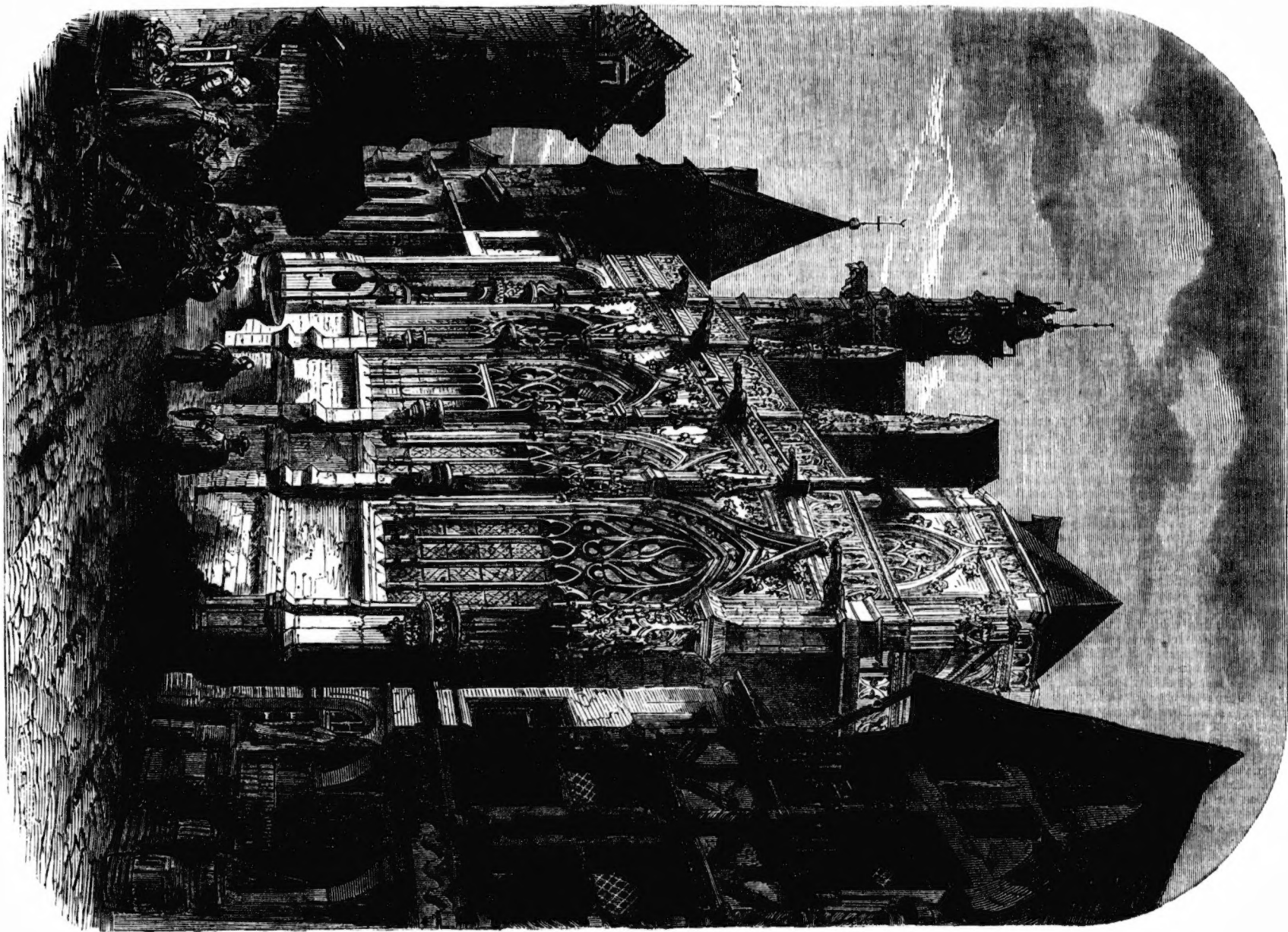


SCENE FROM "TIDE AND TIME," AT THE SURREY THEATRE: THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.



LANDING OF JOHN H. SURRETT, THE ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE IN MR. LINCOLN'S MURDER, AT THE NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON.





CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, AT TROYES.



THE PLANTAGENET STATUES AT FONTENAY: ELEANOR OF GUENNE.



# INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 297.

"LAUGHTER HOLDING BOTH HER SIDES."

THE House of Commons, like a great schoolboy, delights in fighting and fun. Business, important and serious, unless there be in it something likely to bring about a regular fight, or a scrimmage, or fun, it does not take to kindly. If it get abroad in the clubs that there is going to be a set-to between two famous pugilists, or an exhibition by some notable joker, the House that night is sure to be full; but if there be nothing on the paper but "Supply," involving the voting of millions, with no signs of fighting or fun, you may be sure we shall have a very small House; whilst the Indian Budget, which really equals in importance that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, always thins down the House almost to a vanishing point. Indeed, we have more than once seen the Indian Budget under discussion when there were less than forty members present. This is one of the chief characteristics of the House. It loves fighting and fun, but serious business it loveth not. It calls serious business "nothing important," "nothing worth stopping for." On Friday night week it had, for two or three hours, fun to its heart's content, for on that night Major O'Reilly, the member for Longford county, brought before us the case of Robert Young, the Ulster poet laureate of the Orange-men, who lately had granted to him a pension of £40 a year by the Earl of Derby. Major O'Reilly, as our readers remember, came into the House in 1852, heralded by fame as a roaring lion who would astonish, if not frighten, the House; but the reputed lion was found to be no lion at all, or, if a lion, a very quiet and gentlemanly, and, occasionally, even a frisky, jocular lion. On Friday week the gallant Major was very frisky and jocular, and kept the House in a roar of laughter. The laughter was, though, mainly provoked by extracts from the writings of the poet whom Lord Derby had delighted to honour and reward. At these extracts it was impossible not to laugh; the doggerel of them was ridiculous enough, but equally ridiculous was the fire-the-faggot Orangeism which glowed in every line. At every extract a loud cachinatory explosion burst forth, and the House was turned into a temple of Momus for a time. We all laughed. The solemn Speaker relaxed the rigidity of his risible muscles; at once a radiance of laughter swept over the faces of the members, and the reporters playing their pens in the gallery stopped their work to laugh. In short, all laughed, except Mr. Whalley; he alone maintained his stolidity of face. This poet is an ultra-Protestant, so Mr. Whalley recognised in him an ally, a brother in arms, and, like himself, a persecuted martyr to the cause of Protestantism, as he afterwards told the House. "This," said Mr. Whalley in effect, "is an attempt to put down a Protestant poet, as you attempt to put me down here." Sad times—surely signs of the coming of the last days when a nation's prophets are thus stoned—with laughter. This was obviously the feeling in Mr. Whalley's mind. At all which the reprobate House laughed the more. And now we will dismiss the poet Young, merely saying that to us it was a sad and serious matter that business supremely important—to wit, the Navy Estimates—was stopped by this miserably trumpery case. The House of Commons has been likened to an elephant, that can with its trunk displace a rock of many tons weight or pick up a pin. The similitude is true, and the strength and dexterity thus described are both admirable. One could wish, though, that our elephantine Parliament, when huge stones have to be lifted, would not waste its time in picking up pins.

## A KING IN DISHABILLE.

We have seen a King—a veritable King. He was not, though, enthroned, nor crowned, nor robed; but a King in plain clothes. It was his Majesty Christian IX., King of Denmark, who, as we know, has come over to see his daughter, our Princess of Wales. Relieved from apprehension as to the health of the Princess, the King of Denmark came down to the House of Commons on Monday night to listen to the debate. Unfortunately, his Majesty came too late to hear the greatest of our English orators; for when the King arrived Gladstone had finished his oration, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy was on his legs. His Majesty, as we have already said, came devoid of all kingly state; nor was he received with any extraordinary ceremony. The Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms, being duly advised of his Majesty's approach, did step out of his chair to bow to the King as he passed through the inner lobby to the place set apart for him, and this was all the honour that was paid to his Majesty on his arrival. His departure was marked by no ceremony when he was tired of listening to the dull talk, and truly before he left it had become very dull. As he passed through the lobby, nobody did him reverence; nor were the people even silent as the shadow of Majesty passed over them. Few knew that he was present; and those who did could not tell which was King and which were King's attendants.

## DISRAELI SILENTLY LIFTS HIS HAT.

The second reading of the Reform Bill stood at the head of the orders on Monday night, and it was expected that it would have been moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a long, even well-studied, elaborate speech. The occasion seemed to demand this, for the bill has been much criticised and carped at since its first appearance; and, indeed, all but universally condemned both by friends and foes. But we were disappointed. For when the clerk called out, "Representation of the People Bill—second reading," Mr. Disraeli merely lifted his hat. The policy of this reticence is not far to seek. The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to hear all that could be said against the bill, or in its favour, that he might catch the tone of the House, and direct his course accordingly. It had been rumoured that some of his opponents were rather in favour of the measure. It had also been reported that many of his own party were bitterly opposed to it; and it was but natural that he should wish before he spoke to know the number of the traitors in his own camp and of his friends in that of the Opposition. In short, he had to thread a difficult path, the end of which he could by no means see clearly; and hence he was cautious, wary, and for the time silent.

## GLADSTONE'S DETRACTORS.

Mr. Gladstone, when he saw that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had adopted this remarkable policy of silence, at once rose and addressed himself to his work. And here, we think, a good opportunity presents itself to say a few words about Gladstone's style of speaking of late. It must have been observed by our readers that, for some time past, there is a conspiracy amongst the Conservative and the moderate Liberal papers to run down our great orator. It has been said over and over again that he has shown too much temper. One paper told us that in one of his speeches he manifested spite; and the *Saturday Review*, out-Heroding Herod in an article in its last number, declares that his speech on Monday, the 18th, was like "the burst of violence which a reformed drunkard displays when he gets back to the bottle," with much more in the same wild and Billingsgate style. Now, our readers must clear their heads of all this nonsense. It is simply and altogether untrue—the mere raving of passion; passion, probably, of some disappointed candidate for office smarting under mortification and inspired by wounded vanity. Vanity is a contemptible vice, but vanity roused becomes ruffianism. Rumour points to the man who wrote this piece of savage abuse, but we will not hint at his name. Well, as we have said, our readers must dismiss all this from their minds—as they dismiss stories of apparitions and ghosts—as the mere coinage of diseased brains. We have heard all the speeches which Gladstone has made this Session, and can affirm that he has shown no malice, no spite, nor even irritated temper. He has sharply censured the policy of the Government, and keenly criticised their Reform Bill. He has been at all times exceedingly earnest, and occasionally even vehement. But to say, as the *Saturday Review* says, that he has "hit away right and left in the very wildest of despair," is sheer nonsense. The writer in the *Review* hits about right and left in the very wildest of despair—despair so wild, so mad, that it is impossible to believe anyone could be the subject of it but some one whose vanity has been wounded by supposed neglect. It is true that Gladstone has been sometimes vehement; and what oratory is worth anything that is not

vehement? All great orators have been vehement; which simply means earnest, or, if you will, passionate. The Conservatives, of all men, ought not to decry Gladstone for his vehemence; for no man speaks with so much vehemence and passion as their leader does when he is roused. Let them remember with what vehemence—to call it by no worse a name—he spoke when he poured out the vials of his wrath upon the head of Mr. Stansfeld—stretching far across the table, shaking his fist at the honourable member, and denouncing him as "the associate of the assassins of Europe." The vice of the House of Commons is, though, not vehemence, or earnestness, or passion, but tameness, insipidity, the utterance of mere platitudes and stale truisms, or a thousand-times-confuted fallacies clothed in the washiest of styles; and the reason of this is that members do not think clearly, and therefore do not speak with precision and vigour.

## GLADSTONE AND HARDY.

Gladstone's speech was a masterpiece of critical argumentative oratory; and it was wonderfully effective. We do not believe that the staunchest advocate—if it have any staunch advocates in the House—believed, after hearing Gladstone, that the Government bill could pass. This speech is, though, not to be described but read. It was delivered with amazing force, but not even the virulent *Saturday Review* can say that the speaker showed any temper. Nor can it be said he hit right and left wildly, for the speech, from beginning to end, was argumentative; and what little declamation there was was singularly free from all taunt or bitterness. Mr. Gathorne Hardy was put up to answer Mr. Gladstone; and, in truth, he is the only one of his lieutenants that Mr. Disraeli could have chosen for this work. For now that Sir Hugh Cairns has gone to the upper spheres, and Lord Cranbourne has gone down to the lower, the Treasury bench is sadly deficient in debating power. Good administrators may be found, but very few debaters. Mr. Hardy, as he said, had a hard task to perform, a renowned captain to meet, and a most desperate battle to fight. But he stepped into the arena in a cheery mood, and he spoke uncommonly well; and if he did not succeed in rebutting his opponent's arguments, and restoring the form and symmetry of the bill, which had been so ruthlessly handled, it was because success was impossible; and he may comfort himself that if he did not achieve success, he deserved it.

## LORD AMBERLEY.

The House hung pretty well together whilst Mr. Hardy was upon his legs; not so much charmed by the right honourable gentleman's eloquence, for it is given only to a few to be able to keep honourable members from their dinners, but he held them by the expectation that he, as the organ of the Government, had something to reveal, some concession to announce; but when it began to be perceived that he had no secret to divulge the members dribbled out, and when Mr. Hardy sat down the whole mass seemed to rise and to converge to the door. Impelled by hunger, we fell in with the stream, leaving dull Mr. Headlam to charm to sleep some score or two of early diners. When we returned Lord Amberley was up, and, as he is a new member and was making his maiden speech, we must, of course, devote a few lines to him, especially as he belongs to an historic race. Lord Amberley is the eldest son of Earl Russell. Thirty-five years ago his father stood between the table and treasury bench in the old House of Commons proposing and expounding a reform bill. Now the young Lord is standing high up below the gangway, opposing one. His father though, in 1832, when he proposed his bill, was forty years old, and had been in Parliament nineteen years. The son is twenty-five years old, and has been in Parliament one year, or thereabouts. But, though so young, he has already achieved some fame, not as a speaker, but as a writer—writer of review articles—in the *North British*, the *Fortnightly*, and it may be elsewhere—showing considerable capacity for clear thinking, cogent reasoning, and courage in expressing opinions on ecclesiastical matters not commonly expressed, if held, by men of his class. And this courage is a quality by no means to be despised. Though not so uncommon as it was, it is still not very common; and so full credit is due to men who show it. Lord Amberley is a small man, even shorter than his father; and when he emerged from the crowd of members, high up there on the back seat, he certainly looked insignificant; but he caught the Speaker's eye amidst three or four candidates, and, as soon as Mr. Speaker called out his name, the House promptly hushed down to hear what the youthful Lord had to say. Lord Amberley has not a strong voice, but it is clear and distinct, and could be heard all over the House. To us, there was a charm in this voice; for it is in tone the father's voice transmitted to the son; and it called up before us old times, when we used to sit and listen to Lord John, here and elsewhere. Lord Amberley's maiden speech was a success. He did not call forth cheers. Evidently, he did not aim at that distinction; but the speech was modest, sensible, and calmly and well delivered. Moreover, his criticisms of the bill, so far as they went, were acute and to the point.

## TUESDAY'S DEBATE.

Mr. Butler-Johnstone, having adjourned the debate on Monday, by right inaugurated the proceedings of Tuesday. This young gentleman's maiden speech, delivered five years ago, was a success. But he has never since touched the level of that maiden speech, and on this occasion he fell far below it. Sir Roundell Palmer followed, and at once recalled the attention of the House to the business before it, which, whilst Mr. Butler-Johnstone was haranguing in a curiously pert and perky manner about "pulmonary constituencies," "shiftless nomads," "a principle cutting its eye-teeth," &c., had become relaxed; and when Sir Roundell had finished the House rapidly sunk into something approaching a comatose sleep. Sir John Rolt, her Majesty's Attorney-General, tried to rouse it, but failed. His dull, ponderous Chancery-bar style of speaking tended rather to increase its somnolency. And so it went on, in a dozing state, half sleeping and half waking. At last, after an hour or two of this stupor, Mr. Laing came in. The House began to fill, and the honourable member for Wick, though his is by no means a lively style of oratory, succeeded in gaining its attention. Mr. Powell, of Cambridge, who followed Mr. Laing, would, though, certainly have mesmerised us back into repose, had not the House, whilst he was prosing, got to be full. Bright followed Powell, and straightway all drowsiness and inattention were dispelled, and the House was at once galvanised into active, earnest, and combative life. And now we must drop our pen. What Bright said, and how the Liberals cheered, and how the Conservatives groaned at times; and how, occasionally, all united in a chorus of laughter, especially when he described Sir John Pakington as Lord High Admiral, "whose march was o'er the mountain wave, whose home was on the deep," must all be imagined, for we cannot describe it. Nor can we say anything here of Mr. Disraeli's summing up, except this: it was a marvel of cleverness. Whether it was equally marvellous for its wisdom our readers must judge for themselves. It was, however, loudly cheered by his party; and when he sat down there came an explosion of cheers so loud that, if the glass roof were not extra strong, it must have been broken by the concussion of the air.

OUR POETS.—The cases of the Poet Close and the Poet Young are pretty nearly analogous. Both of these are inditers of wretched and mischievous doggerel; both are needy and importunate; both have contrived to worry a number of respectable people, who have not read their productions, into signing testimonials setting forth that they are proper objects of the charity of the Crown; and both have thus succeeded in imposing upon the Prime Minister of the day, and in fraudulently obtaining from him slices of the very small loaf annually set apart by Parliament for the relief of deserving persons who have really distinguished themselves in literature or art, or in the public service. Nobody can blame Lord Derby for having been taken in by an impostor; but now that the imposture has been exposed the pension ought to be forthwith withdrawn, and "the Fermanagh True Blue and Ulster Harmonist" ought to be handed over to the private charity of the wealthy Orangemen who have not scrupled to foist upon the Literary Fund of England an illiterate scribbler whose life has been passed in inflaming the religious and political animosities of his countrymen as an author of ability and merit.—*Full Mail Gazette*.

# Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

Petitions praying that no consecration of Bishops for the colonies might take place contrary to the recognised policy and ordinances of the United Church of England and Ireland, or calculated to weaken the connection between the Church in the colonies and the Church in the mother country, were presented by the Earl of Harrowby from the Bishop and Synod of Sydney, New South Wales, and by the Earl of Carnarvon from Victoria, Australia.

The Metropolitan Poor Bill passed through Committee.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, replying to a series of questions put by Mr. H. Sheridan with regard to the comparative claims of Wednesday and West Bromwich to representation, said that upon reference to the schedule of the Reform Bill it would be seen that, although the title of the new constituency was to be Wednesday, the constituency itself would include the inhabitants not only of that place but of West Bromwich as well. The right hon. gentleman further observed, in answer to Captain C. W. White, that it was not the intention of the Government to propose an increase of the representation of Scotland at the expense of Ireland; and Captain Spiers having inquired from what source the promised increase in the Scotch representation was to be derived, the right hon. gentleman, in a playful vein and amidst much merriment, begged the members from Scotland to have confidence in the bounty of the Sovereign and the wisdom of Parliament.

## LITERARY PENSIONS.

The propriety of the pension to Mr. Robert Young, "historical and agricultural poet," was called in serious question by Mr. O'REILLY, who read numerous extracts from Young's works amidst the laughter of the House. Mr. HUNT, for the Government, could only plead that the Earl of Derby had not bestowed the pension without making full inquiry.

Sir W. STIRLING-MAXWELL insisted that the pension could not be defended.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER took the opportunity of removing a misapprehension widely entertained with regard to the nature of the fund from which pensions are granted to literary and scientific persons. He explained that the Sovereign, with the consent of Parliament, had the power of distributing pensions to the amount of £1500 per annum, but they were not devoted to literary or scientific purposes. It was only, indeed, by the consideration of the Crown that a large part of this sum had of late years been apportioned to those purposes; and he thought that, on the whole, the pensions for literature and science had been granted with much taste and discretion.

MONDAY, MARCH 25.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House had several matters under discussion. One of these was the pension to Young, "the agricultural and historical poet." Lord Dufferin justified himself for recommending the pension for Young; and Lord Derby declared that, in granting the pension, he had simply acted upon the representations which were made to him. This did not satisfy Lord Stanhope; but the discussion was carried no further. Subsequently, the conduct of the Irish police during the late Fenian rising was lauded; and several bills were advanced a stage.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Lord Elcho gave notice, on behalf of Earl Grosvenor, that in Committee on the Reform Bill he would move that the borough franchise be £5 rating, and that personal rating should stop at that point. Sir E. Dering followed with a notice of another amendment, which is to reduce the county franchise to a £12 rating. Then Mr. Roebuck gave notice of amendments the object of which is to reduce the term of residence necessary for qualification from two years to six months, and to introduce a lodger franchise for those who pay at the rate of £10 a year.

## FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

Sir J. PAKINGTON gave notice that in Committee on the Mutiny Bill, on Thursday next, he should propose a new clause to restrict the infliction of corporal punishment in time of peace to three offences—namely, mutiny, aggravated insubordination, and disgraceful conduct of an indecent character. He would also propose to enact the division of soldiers into two classes, and that under no circumstances should a soldier in the first class be subjected to corporal punishment.

## THE GOVERNMENT REFORM BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the Representation of the People Bill,

Mr. GLADSTONE (who, on rising, was loudly cheered) observed that it would be desirable to make use of the discussion and the vote on the second reading in order to ascertain with greater precision what were the views of the Government with regard to certain leading provisions of the measure. For his own part, he was prepared to assent to the second reading of the bill on the presumption that it was a measure for extending and reducing the franchise, for the redistribution of seats, and for other cognate subjects. As he understood the feeling of the House, it wished, in the first instance, to pass a measure of Reform in the course of the present Session; secondly, it wished that measure to be based upon the liberal enfranchisement of the labouring classes; and, thirdly, that the provisions of the bill should be so devised that it might carry with it the fair and reasonable prospect, if not of finality, at least of as much fixedness as could be expected of public legislation. In order to realise the third of those conditions two rules would have to be observed. There must be no arbitrary exclusion from the franchise, and no distinctions of a vexatious or needless character ought to be drawn between those who were admitted within the pale of the constitution. In his opinion, any reform bill, to be satisfactory, ought to contain a lodger franchise, and some means of preventing trafficking in votes. He thought the taxing franchise ought to be omitted and the dual vote abandoned. The proposal for the redistribution of seats must be considerably enlarged, the county franchise reduced, the voting papers given up, and the special fancy franchises abolished. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded at great length to analyse the case of the compound householders or non-rated occupiers, arguing that the estimates of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were erroneous, and that the enfranchisement of ratepaying householders, if the bill were to become law, would be between 100,000 and 120,000 only, instead of 237,000. The bill professed the principle of needless breadth. It would aggravate inequality and lay the certain foundation of new agitation. The quantity of the enfranchisement was deficient and the quality was defective; but, above all, it sought to set up artificial distinctions among men in the same class of life. He appealed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to deal explicitly with the House, in order that, before the bill went into Committee, the House might clearly and fully understand the nature and extent of the concession which the Government was prepared to make. A measure without a lodger franchise would be a mere delusion, and if, when the bill got into Committee, some one were to carry a clause to establish that description of franchise, and the Government were to be in a minority, and then to abandon the bill, the question would be thrown over for another year. In conclusion, he suggested that the debate on the second reading should not be protracted beyond the last Government night of next week.

Mr. G. HARDY protested against the tone and manner assumed by Mr. Gladstone, and questioned whether he was entitled to speak in the interests of the whole Opposition. The Government were entitled to hear the opinions of the House on the motion for the second reading without giving the answers which Mr. Gladstone required, but if every leading principle of the bill was to be challenged it would be far better to take the division at once. He denied that the bill meant household suffrage, pure and simple; but what it did mean was household rating, residential suffrage, with payment of rates, which was quite another thing. With regard to dual voting, he contended that it would not set up the invidious distinction referred to by Mr. Gladstone, or that it would be a bit more invidious to give a man two votes than to draw a line below which no man should have a vote at all. With regard to a lodger franchise, the question was a most difficult one to deal with; but no practical grievance could be inflicted on lodgers, as they could easily get a qualification under the various other franchises which the bill would establish. He maintained that the Government (who had been forced by adventitious circumstances to deal with the question) were anxious to give a liberal, but not an indiscriminate, enfranchisement; and that Mr. Gladstone had not advanced any good reason why the House should not go into Committee on the bill.

Mr. HEADLAM urged that the radical defect of the measure was that it ignored altogether the claims of non-ratepaying occupiers.

Mr. YORKE could not accept household suffrage without such checks and counterpoises as would satisfy his mind that the change would not be accompanied by danger. If not so satisfied, he would be compelled, most reluctantly, to vote against the bill.

Sir F. GOLDSMID thought the bill would have an inevitable tendency to encourage bribery.

Mr. R. J. H. HARVEY expressed his intention to support the bill, which would increase the constituency of his own borough (Thetford) by more than 300.

Lord AMBERLEY, having congratulated the House upon the changed tone of feeling which prevailed on the subject of Reform, observed, in reference to the action of the Opposition, that there was a point at which moderation and forbearance must cease, or they would be guilty of a betrayal of their duty. He was of opinion that, in endeavouring to settle the suffrage upon a principle, they ought to fix it at a point where there was a natural and not an arbitrary difference between those above and those below the line. He did not believe the present measure was based upon that principle, and he would oppose it.

Mr. BANKS-STANHOPE spoke warmly in favour of the bill, contending



as one of the country party consistently true to the principles of Conservatism, that he was prepared to accept the measure as a fair compromise, calculated to lead to a final settlement of the question. He also approved of the "fancy franchises," as he could not see why a man who had £50 in the funds or in a savings bank should not be intrusted with the franchise quite as much as the owner of a freehold cottage worth 40s. a year.

Mr. ROEBUCK explained that he was prepared to support the bill because he was sincerely anxious to have this question settled upon a fair and constitutional basis. He freely admitted that there was a large class of persons whom he wished to keep out, but that there was also another large class that he was disposed to let in. He believed the present bill would keep the one out and let the other in. He hoped, therefore, the Government would pluck up courage and proceed with it, despite the terrible anathemas and pettifoggery of the Opposition.

Mr. J. LOWTHER feared the bill would give undue preponderance to one class and lead to the utter annihilation of the great constitutional party. For his own part, he was opposed to giving any class, high or low, such an overwhelming influence in the State; and he feared, if this description of legislation were introduced, the inevitable verdict of posterity on the Conservative party would be *felo de se*.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL assured Mr. Roebuck that the Government would not shrink from their duty, but would persist with the bill. He contended that the principle of the scheme, so far as the borough franchise went, was perfectly defined, and that Mr. Gladstone's arguments were more ingenious than sound. He invited the House to criticise as much as it pleased, but to concede the principle and endeavour to amend the bill in Committee.

On the motion of Mr. BUTLER-JOHNSTONE the debate was adjourned.

## TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, in consenting, at the request of the Earl of Derby, to postpone the motion of which he had given notice respecting the case of the Tornado, hoped their Lordships would attentively read the papers; for the conduct of the Spanish Government, which had been thoroughly exposed by Lord Stanley, was such that it was impossible this country could allow its subjects to be treated with such utter levity and disregard of international rights.

The other business before the House was unimportant.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## COMMUTING DEATH SENTENCES.

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE, answering a question of Captain Archdall, said he had respited a murderer named Wager, and commuted the sentence of death into penal servitude for life, on the following grounds:—That the Royal Commissioners on capital punishment had recommended that unless there was premeditated and deliberate malice such cases should not involve in future the punishment of death; that the jury had recommended the prisoner to mercy; and that the Judge who tried him was of opinion that his case was not an unfit one for the exercise of the Royal prerogative.

## REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Representation of the People Bill was resumed by

Mr. BUTLER-JOHNSTONE, who said the bill was the very embodiment of the principle of evil—nay, it was worse than that. The checks and counterpoises it provided were vain and pusillanimous, and its only result would be to lead to the "reign of the tailors."

Sir R. PALMER, regarding the borough franchise as the cardinal part of the question, would confine his remarks entirely to that subject. The previous day Mr. Hardy told the House that the bill was not a measure of household suffrage; and in that he agreed with his right hon. friend, though he should not have been alarmed if it were. For some time his mind had been travelling in that direction, believing that it was based at once on a liberal and conservative principle. It was Liberal because it would introduce a large number of persons to the franchise. And it was Conservative because it would give a natural resting-place, identify the suffrage with the heads of families, and avoid the evils of a vagrant constituency. If, however, it were the opinion of the House that they could not go to the furthest limit of the household principle without accompanying it by some safeguard against the lower portions of the constituency, let them provide such a safeguard; but if they did so, let it be in such a way that would enable them to obtain a settlement, and a good settlement, of the question. Above all, let them not begin by introducing new differences, new varieties, new grounds for disagreement and discontent, and new principles that were calculated not to effect a settlement, but rather to leave the question more unsettled than before. That, however, he took the liberty of saying, this bill would do.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL defended the bill, urging that it was a liberal and at the same time a constitutional measure.

The debate was continued by Sir F. Crossley, Mr. Liddell, Mr. H. Lewis, Mr. Percy Windham, Mr. Laing, and Mr. Powell. Mr. BRIGHT characterised the bill as a mischievous puzzle, which would be regarded as such by those whose interests it was to affect. It would not, in his opinion, admit a larger number to the franchise than would be let in under an £8 rental. It would, consequently, exclude the working classes. The proposition respecting dual voting was the most astounding and monstrous ever submitted by any Ministry to any Parliament. As a whole, the bill was very unsatisfactory and very bad, and bore upon it the mark of being prepared, not by the friends, but by the enemies of Reform. There was nothing fair, generous, or statesmanlike about it; it would aggravate the wounds it was intended to heal, and, if it became law, it would leave the greatest question of our time absolutely unsolved.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER maintained that the bill was founded upon a popular and rational principle, and that any one who chose to fulfil the conditions required by it might possess and enjoy the suffrage. Having complained of the precipitate opposition of Mr. Gladstone on the occasion of the first reading, and of the unfair criticisms in which he had indulged, the right hon. gentleman observed that the Opposition now insisted upon the introduction of a lodger franchise as the cardinal principle of the bill. He reminded them, however, that no one could fairly suspect him of being hostile to the lodger franchise, as he himself was the first to suggest that very qualification. The reason the lodger franchise was not proposed in the present measure was that it would be inconsistent with the principle of rating; but he suggested that this was an obstacle which might be overcome. On a former occasion Mr. Gladstone, who now insisted upon the lodger franchise being "the great first cause," had himself declared that its introduction would be attended with very small results. His present attitude was therefore inconsistent. With regard to the fancy franchises, he believed that the majority of the House and of the country was in favour of them. The bill was brought forward as a Conservative and not as a Radical measure, and he defied any one to frame one which could be more liberal and at the same time be of a conservative character. He contended that all the objections taken to the bill referred to matters which might with more propriety be answered and discussed in Committee. Believing that the bill would admit a large number of the working or lower classes of society to the franchise, the Government had recommended the dual vote in order to protect the influence of the middle class from being swamped; but, as no one had spoken in favour of it and all had condemned it, it would be vain to fight against such odds, and they were ready to give it up. The Government were prepared to act in perfect sincerity with the House, and it appealed to the Commons of England to reciprocate that feeling. Let the House pass the bill and then change the Ministry if they pleased.

The bill was then read the second time *nem. con.*, and, after a short discussion with regard to its further progress, the Committee was fixed for the 8th of next month.

## WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## LABOURERS' DWELLINGS BILL.

Mr. McCULLAGH TORRENS moved the second reading of the Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Bill, which is based upon the recommendation of the Select Committee to whom the subject was referred last year. The object of the measure is to enable parishes to obtain advances of money on adequate security for the erection of dwelling-houses for the working classes in large towns. It also provided that where the local authorities decided upon clearing a district of houses which were unfit for human habitation, and on account of the crowded state of the neighbourhood not to erect others on the site, they should be liable for the cost of such demolition. The only objection the hon. member anticipated to the measure would come from certain corporate bodies, on whom some additional trouble would be thrown; but they formed a very small portion of the authorities whom the bill would set in motion.

An interesting discussion on the bill was brought to a conclusion by Mr. WALPOLE, who gave his cordial support to the principle of the bill, and approved of devoting the site from which dwellings were swept away to the erection of new houses in their places, unless the site were required for a better or more useful purpose. It would be necessary, when they got into Committee, so to frame the provisions of the bill that the landlords did not put more money into their pockets as compensation than the actual marketable value of their property.

The bill was then read the second time without a division.

## THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord LYVEDEN moved for a return of certain actions under the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, which, after some discussion, was agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The business before the House was of a very miscellaneous but not generally interesting character. Questions on a variety of topics were asked and answered, notices were given of amendments on the Reform Bill, after which the House went into Committee on the Canada Railway Loan.

## THE MUTINY ACT.

In Committee on this bill the various clauses were agreed to save the one which authorised flogging in the Army, which was withdrawn by Sir J. Pakington and the following substituted—that the offences for which corporal punishment could be inflicted should be reduced to three, and that no first-class man should be flogged—which was carried.



## THE SOLDIER AND HIS GRIEVANCES.

THE British soldier—his position, character, wants, wishes, prospects, and grievances—bulks largely in public estimation just at present, and therefore this is a convenient time at which to consider some of the very important questions connected with the condition of the Army and the system on which it is managed. The Army is not in a satisfactory state. That is admitted on all hands, and various schemes have been proposed for setting right this complicated and valuable machine, so confessedly and seriously out of joint. We have had Royal Commissions and Parliamentary Committees examining, inquiring, and reporting. Secretaries for War and others have been pondering, scheming, and planning. Numerous projects of reform have been broached, and some measures have been adopted. Successive Ministers, from Lords Panmure and Herbert to General Peel—all conspicuously "soldiers' friends"—have been engaged in devising expedients for promoting the welfare of the soldier. His condition has in various ways been ameliorated. His quarters have been improved; certain vexatious regulations as to dress and accoutrements have been relaxed; facilities have been provided for his education, recreation, and amusement; fresh sanitary measures have been adopted for preserving him in health; hospitals and other appliances for curing him when ill have been multiplied; his pay is to be increased; and even flogging is to be abolished, or only inflicted for very aggravated offences and on thoroughly incorrigible subjects. One would have thought that all these reforms, if real, would have had some effect in rectifying the evils that infest and vitiate our military system; but it is not so. The "state of the Army" is still a matter of anxiety to statesmen, of trouble to administrators, and of dissatisfaction to all. Despite everything that has been done, or is promised, certain lamentable facts remain unmitigated—namely, that a sufficient number of recruits cannot be obtained, that those we do get are of very inferior quality, that the *morale* of the troops is bad, and that there is a lack of sympathy between officers and men which cannot fail to be highly detrimental to the service. These things have causes; to discover which and devise remedies is the duty of those whom circumstances place in a position to consider the matter.

"'Twas ever the trick of this English nation, when they have a good thing, to make it too common"—that is, to take insufficient care of it. British soldiers are expensive articles, for they each cost £100 ere they take their places in the ranks; and therefore, presumably, they ought to be good articles. But the fact, unhappily, is confessedly otherwise; and mainly, as we think, because the Army is constituted on an unsound system, and because the soldier, as such, is not cared for and treated as he ought to be. We expend a large amount of money and bestow a large measure of care upon the Army as a whole; but a marvellously small portion of either tells in a direct or palpable way on the position and comfort of the individual soldier. This is true, we believe, as respects both officers and men; but, as the most pressing difficulties and most crying evils are connected with the latter, we shall give attention to their case in the first instance.

In a little book entitled "Army Misrule, by a Common Soldier," a second edition of which has just been published, we find statements which go far to account at once for the paucity of recruits, the bad character of the men enlisted, and the low moral tone that pervades the ranks of the British Army. The writer of this book, although he was in the ranks, was evidently not of them—as they are at present filled, that is. We know nothing of him personally; but, after a careful perusal of his book, we are impressed with the conviction that he is a man of superior education and refinement of feeling—superior, that is, as compared with the bulk of the privates and even non-commissioned officers of the Army. Hence, he is of a more sensitive character, and felt things as indignities and oppressions to which, it may be, coarser natures might be callous and indifferent. But, making every allowance for this, enough remains in his statements to show that the position of the private soldier is very far from being either enviable or attractive.

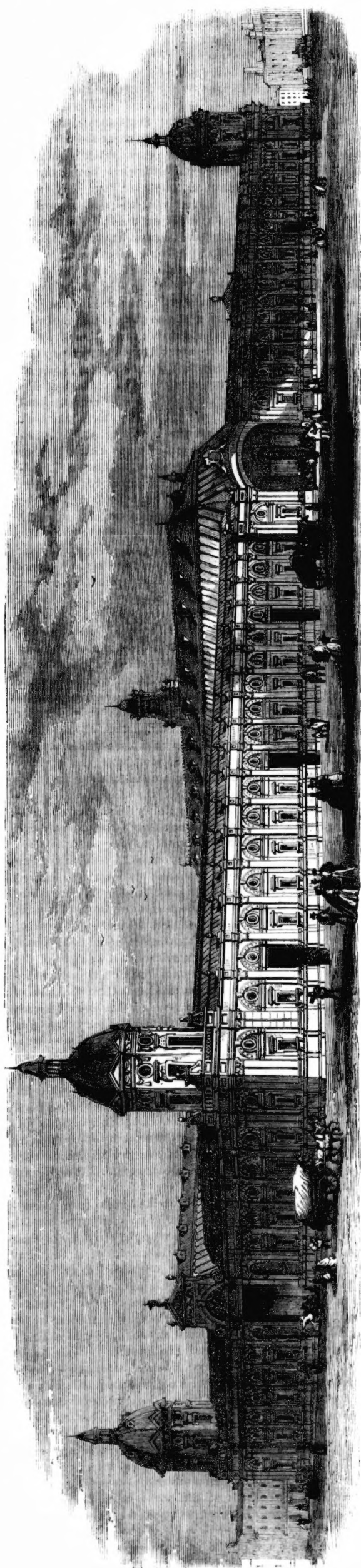
To begin with, the recruiting system as at present practised is vicious in the extreme, for it is carried on mainly by means of deception and debauchery. The recruit is cheated into enlisting, and is generally drunk when enlisted. Most mendaciously-false statements are made as to the position and prospects of the soldier; the wished-for recruit is led to entertain expectations that cannot possibly be realised; he is flattered, cajoled, and plied with liquor till, excited and stupefied, he is induced to accept the "Queen's shilling," and is got to "pass the doctor." The unhappy dupe is then left to recover from his delusions at leisure; and it is no wonder that, on awakening from the dreams in which he has been led to indulge of ease, and honour, and glory, to the stern

realities of drill, and hard duty, and most frequently of supercilious, domineering insolence in his superiors, a feeling of discontent, dissatisfaction, almost of insubordination, should take possession of his mind, and that men kidnapped in such a fashion should desert in large numbers. In 1858, 29 per cent of the army at home, as official returns show, had their names inserted in the *Hue and Cry* as deserters—that is, 21,360 men out of 70,000 broke the engagement into which they had apparently entered voluntarily. Of these deserters, 18,211, or 33 per cent of strength—one third of the whole, in fact—belonged to the line—to the bone and muscle, that is, of the Army. Punishments, such as flogging and branding, are ineffectual to check the mischief. Men cannot be made to feel by such means that it is morally wrong to break an engagement which they have been induced by immoral means to contract. Moreover, it is only from among the most stupid, the most vile, the most degraded ranks of society that recruits can be obtained; and hence it is that there are large numbers of men who make a practice of enlisting, deserting, and re-enlisting in other corps for the sake of the bounties that can thus be obtained.

Then the manner in which the soldier is treated after he joins his regiment is not calculated to make him in love with his profession, or to reconcile him to the position in which he finds himself. He is subjected to all sorts of indignities and petty tyrannies by those above him, particularly by the non-commissioned officers, against whom the complaints of our "Common Soldier" are most sweeping and bitter. He represents this class of officers as ignorant, incapable, unscrupulous, domineering, insolent, unfeeling, and tyrannical. And it is not surprising that this should be so. It is impossible to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. Neither can you select men of intelligence, honesty, tact, and kindness out of the ranks of the Army; for these qualities do not exist there. When the rank and file of the Army are drawn from the lowest and basest classes in the community, non-commissioned officers, taken from the ranks, must exhibit the same characteristics that distinguish their comrades. The source being polluted, the stream cannot but be impure. There are honourable exceptions, of course; but we are speaking of what is generally the case. Nor are the commissioned officers with whom the selection of subordinates rests always capable of a wise discretion. The toady, the sycophant, the facile and willing tool, will make way with incapables in high places when honesty and manly independence are looked upon as crimes. The author of "Army Misrule" adduces numerous instances of oppression and needless severity of which he was either the subject or the witness, but which lack of space prevents our citing in detail. The rules as regards medical attendance and admission to hospital, and the sanitary arrangements in barrack-rooms, are of the most faulty character. Into the details of the latter it is impossible to enter; but they are simply barbarous and disgusting, and every reader of our author's book must agree with him that "those who most need refining influences are the very men who are shut out from them." Much has of late been said, and justly, in condemnation of the arrangements of our workhouses, but we are persuaded that even those establishments, faulty as they are, would compare favourably with the barracks in which British soldiers are compelled to exist. As a specimen of the way in which medical relief is dispensed in the Army, we may cite the experience of the author of the book before us. It is a rule that all invalids and others requiring medical attendance, admission to hospital, and so forth, shall be paraded and inspected at nine o'clock each morning, after which no further applications can be attended to until the same hour next day, however urgent the case may be. Our author met with an accident—had his foot badly scalded, in fact—at three in the afternoon; and, in accordance with the above-named rule, remained without attendance or relief of any kind till the succeeding day, when the injured limb was dressed, the doctor being under the necessity of purchasing the needful appliances out of his own pocket because such things were not in the regimental store-room. To aggravate the patient's sufferings, he was compelled—a thing which must have been most repugnant to a man of his refined sensibilities—to don the foul clothes left by a discharged invalid, it being another rule that men must be stripped of their own clothing on going into hospital, and the duty of supplying clean things being attended to or not, as suits the caprice, the convenience, or the inclination of a supercilious official. It may be supposed, perhaps, that such grievances could be readily redressed by an appeal to an officer; but this is not so. A practice, almost universal, prevails—introduced, the late Sir Charles Napier says, by the school of officers known as martinets—that no private soldier shall address a commissioned officer on any subject whatever, unless introduced and accompanied by a non-commissioned officer. The latter marches the complainant in with full military formula, and, his statement made, marches him out of the august presence again, without further question or investigation. A private's grievances may be inquired into and redressed under such circumstances; but it is not difficult to estimate the value of the soldier's right of appeal to his officer when exercised in this fashion.

These are some of the evils under which the soldier labours—and they might be multiplied almost *ad infinitum*—and which make his life irksome and unpleasant. What we deem the great cause of all this, shall form the subject of inquiry in a future article.



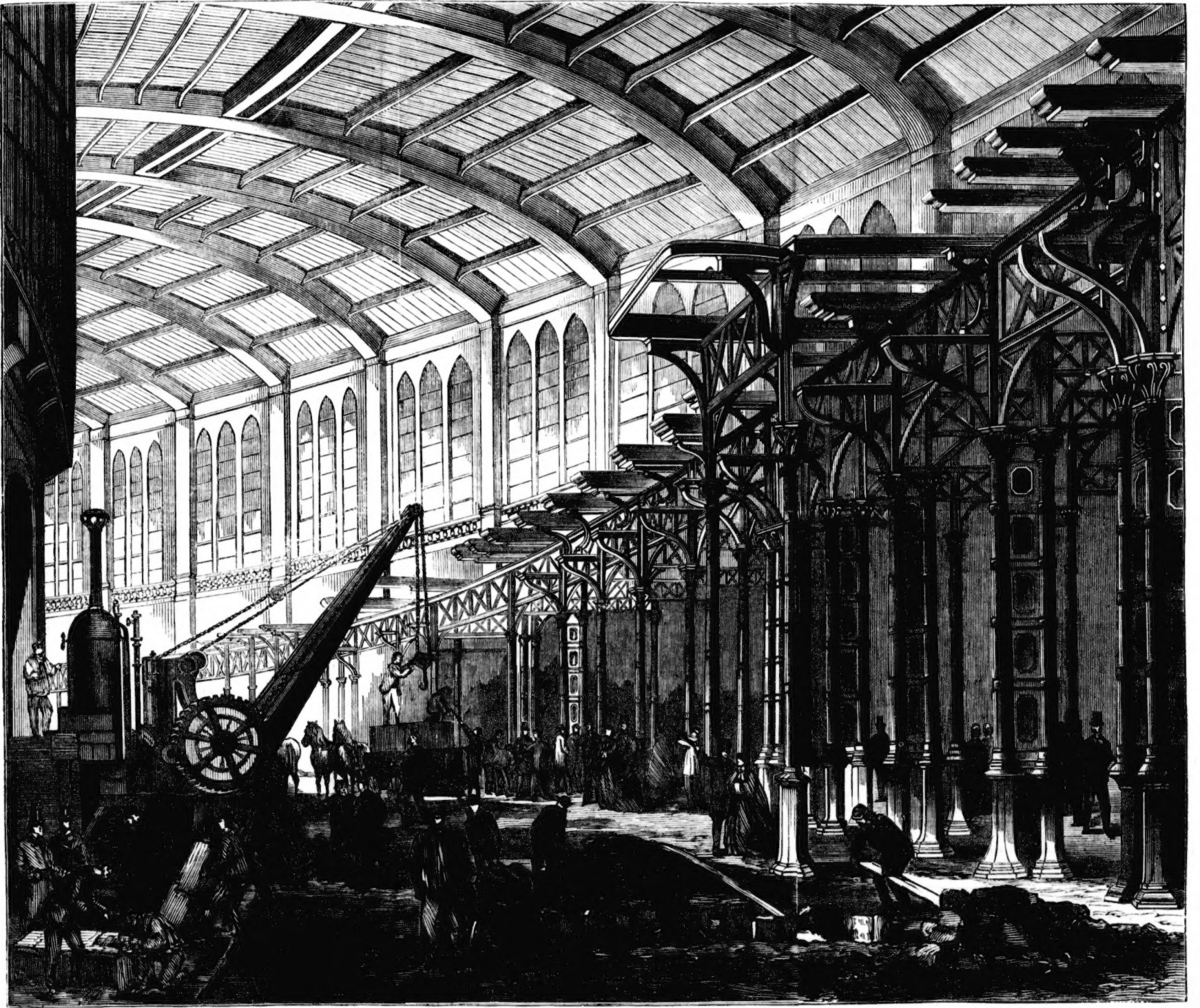


THE PROPOSED MEAT AND POULTRY MARKET, SMITHFIELD.

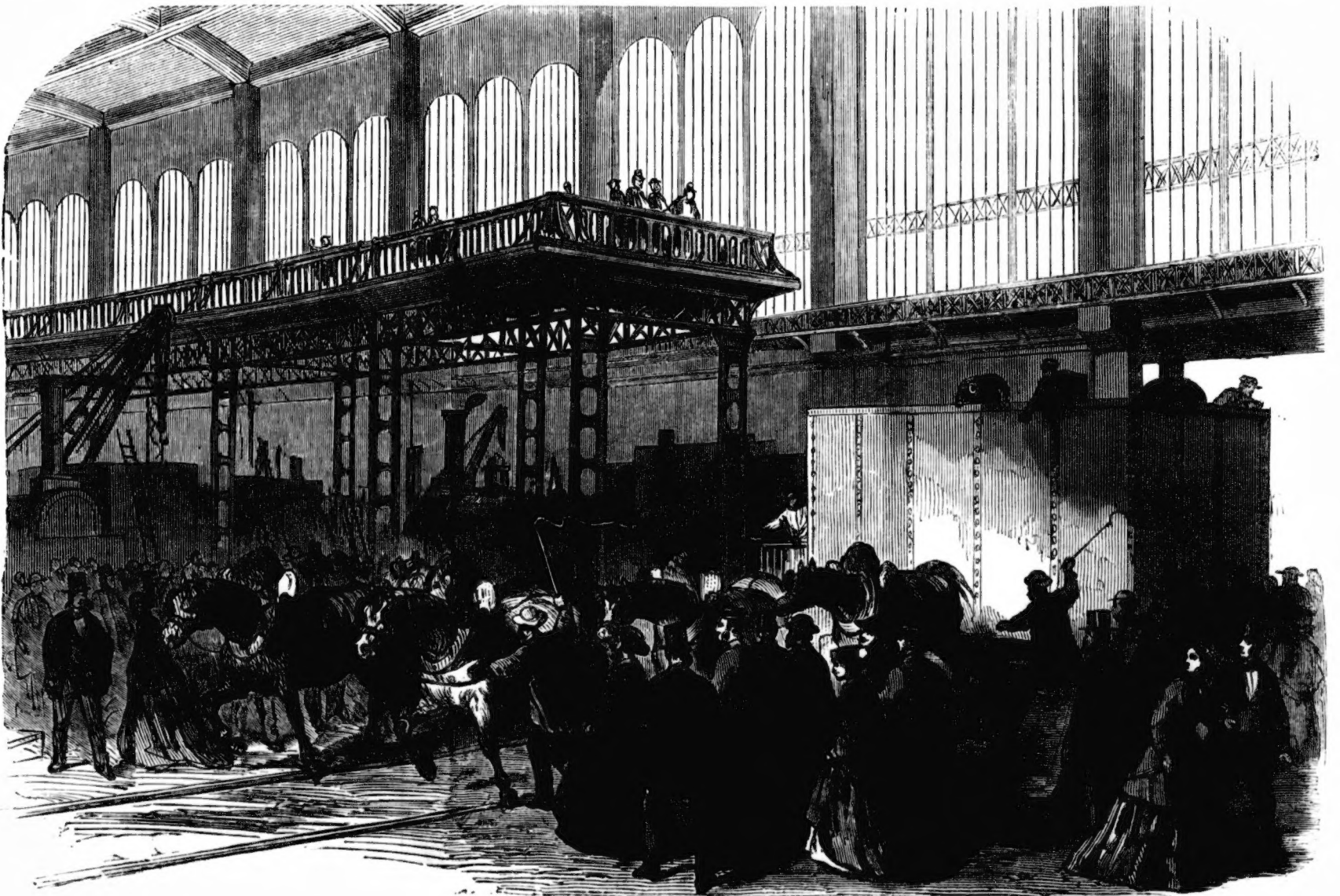


THE HERBERT HOSPITAL, WOOLWICH.—(DESIGNED BY CAPT. DOUGLAS GALTON AND R. O. MENNIF, ESQ.)





THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION: IRONWORK STAGING IN THE DEPARTMENT FOR MACHINERY IN MOTION.



DELIVERING MACHINERY IN THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.



### THE HERBERT HOSPITAL, WOOLWICH.

THIS hospital, named in honour of the late Lord Herbert of Leigh, and designed by Captain Douglas Galton, assisted by R. O. Mennie, Esq., Surveyor of Works to the War Department, is situated on the southern slopes, and a little below the summit level, of a ridge of ground extending from Shooter's-hill along the Dover-road. In such an institution the kitchen is a most important department; and so we may state that the whole of the cooking for the patients and hospital staff, except the officers, as well as the bread-baking for the establishment, is carried out in one compact paneled iron cooking-stove fixed in the centre of the kitchen, with an underground smoke-flue communicating with the chimney-shaft. This apparatus, which occupies a floor space of nearly 15 ft. square, is described as perfectly simple, requires no skilled attendance, and consumes very little fuel.

The apparatus contains five iron boilers or cauldrons, for meat, soup, beef-tea, gruel, puddings, tea, and cocoa, of capacities varying from twenty to fifty gallons. Each boiler is furnished with a hinged and balanced cover, fitted steam-tight, a large tap for supplying steam or boiling water, and another for emptying, and each can be converted at pleasure into a steaming pan for potatoes and other vegetables. The apparatus has also two large steam-boilers, with the necessary safety-valves and taps, and self-acting feed arrangements, as well as two iron pastry ovens, and two hot plates for boiling, stewing, or frying, and two ventilated brick roasting ovens, each capable of holding about fifteen joints: these ovens, by closing the valves, become ordinary bread ovens of the capacity of three bushels each. The whole is worked by two furnaces, each furnished with its necessary regulating dampers, soot-holes and ashpit; the anticipated daily consumption of fuel is about 1½ cwt. of coal for each furnace. The object of this double arrangement of all the parts is to enable the apparatus to be worked at half or full power, according to the number of patients, and also to admit of occasional repairs without any interruption to the cooking and baking. The central position of the apparatus in the kitchen affords the advantage of perfect access to every portion, and leaves the kitchen-walls clear for dressers and shelves.

Between the cooking-stove and the serving-windows is fixed a polished iron counter or carving-table, heated by steam, 20 ft. in length and 3 ft. high, with five pewter dishes let into its top surface, as many scales and weights for the due adjustment of the rations, and underneath it a series of hot closets for plates and dishes, with sliding doors before and behind: the whole is supplied with steam from the cooking-apparatus boilers.

Lifts, worked by hydraulic power on Sir William Armstrong's principle, are placed at each pavilion communicating between the basement and each ward floor, by means of which it is intended that diets, coals, medicines, &c., shall be passed up from the basements to the wards. There are nine of these hydraulic lifts, and they were supplied from the works of Sir W. Armstrong, at Elswick. Each of them is capable of raising a load of 2 cwt., and has a range of lift equal to the height between the basement floor and the upper floor of the building, and all parts of the machinery and pipes were tested to a pressure of 2500 lb. per square inch before being delivered. They are made of a size sufficient for raising trays, coals, &c., but are not intended for lifting patients or other persons.

For working these lifts a high-pressure steam-engine of 15-horse power, and an accumulator with a ram of 7 in. diameter, and a stroke of 19 ft., have also been supplied from the Elswick works. The working pressure on the lifts is about 800 lb. per square inch.

The means of ward ventilation which have been adopted in the Herbert Hospital are very simple. In weather when fires are not needed ventilation is effected first and mainly by the windows; and, in addition, by Sherringham's ventilators, introduced between the windows on each side of the ward close to the ceiling, and by a shaft at each angle of the ward carried up above the roof for the escape of the foul air. The united area of these shafts affords from 10 to 14 square inches of area per patient, according to their height—i.e., according to whether they are for the wards on the ground floor or first floor; they are terminated in the ward by louvres, which, in the event of a down-draught, would throw the air up towards the ceiling.

In weather which requires fires an important means of admitting fresh air is provided by specially-constructed open fireplaces placed in the middle of the wards. The draught of the open fireplace removes a large quantity of air from near the floor of the ward, where it is coldest. The air thus removed, as well as that removed by the shafts, is replaced by fresh air previously warmed by contact with the chimney-flue and sides of the fireplace. These grates warm the wards partly by direct radiation and partly by warming slightly a large mass of fresh air, taken not from the ward, but from the outer atmosphere. Their essential characteristic is the introduction of fresh warmed air from without, and they are placed in the central line of the ward in order to distribute the fresh warmed air more equally than if placed at the side, and also for the purpose of obtaining a larger amount of heating surface to warm the fresh air which is admitted along the side of the horizontal flue. The fire stands in an iron cradle fitted to the fire-clay back and side, and a current of air is brought through the fire-clay, where it becomes heated, on to the top of the fire, to assist in the combustion of the gases, and the prevention of smoke. The top of the stove is covered inside to lead the smoke easily into the chimney, which runs horizontally under the floor to the side-wall of the ward, and is placed in a trough along which air direct from the outer air is brought so as to pass in contact with the flue, and thus to extract heat from it before it passes into the ward. These inlets for fresh warmed air are arranged to afford an area of from 8 to 14 square inches per bed. These horizontal flues were originally designed to be of fire-clay; but their size, as designed, was not sufficient to cause the stove to draw well, and they were consequently enlarged so as to give an area of 110 square inches. It was, however, found necessary, in order to preserve the requisite area in the trough for fresh air, to make the flues of iron instead of fire-clay; and, to prevent the air being overheated by the iron, an outer casing of iron was put over them and the interval filled with a thin coat of fire-clay; the hearth, which is of iron, has been similarly treated. Arrangements are made in the floor by means of panels, in the trough, and in the flues, to enable the trough to be easily opened along its whole length, and the flue to be lifted out, so that the air passage may be easily cleaned periodically. The horizontal flue is swept by means of an opening at its end close to the stove in the ward, through which a brush can be pushed, so as to force the soot into the vertical flue with which it communicates in the side wall and which is carried from the top to the bottom of the building. At the bottom of the vertical flue, and outside the building, is a soot-door, by means of which the soot can be removed; the outer wall close to the soot-door is covered with glass, to prevent the soot dirtying the wall. In order to prevent any chance of smoke when a fire is first lighted, a spare flue is provided, close to the ward flue, from a fire in the basement, and by means of which the vertical ward flue can be heated and a draught obtained. This can be used, if wanted, to assist ventilation in summer, by extracting air through the ward fireplaces. The separate wards—the operation ward, the wards for special cases, and the itch ward—are ventilated by means of extracting-flues placed near the ceiling at the side of the chimney-breast, by Sherringham's ventilators for admitting fresh cold air, and by the ventilating grate of a pattern similar to that adopted for barracks for warming and admitting fresh warmed air.

The advantages which the principles of hospital construction embodied in the Herbert Hospital afford, may be briefly summed up as follows:—1, Limitation of the number of sick under one roof; 2, complete separation from each other of the wards containing sick; 3, abundance of fresh air and ventilation in every part of the building allotted to sick; 4, complete separation of the ward offices from the wards; 5, the use of non-absorbent surfaces in the wards and ward offices; 6, abundance of light as well as light-coloured surfaces, especially in the ward offices, by which cleanliness is promoted; 7, facility of administration.

### MEAT AND POTLTRY MARKET, SMITHFIELD.

THE Corporation of the city of London, with the aid of the City architect, Mr. Horace Jones, are at the present moment carrying out, with all expedition, that very desirable work, a meat and poultry market for the metropolis. The building will be constructed over the joint dépôt of the Metropolitan and Great Western Railways, on the north side of old Smithfield Market-place.

The edifice will be oblong, extending from east to west. The south front will be in the line of Long-lane and King-street; and a road will be formed in a line with the north front, to join Farringdon-road. A roadway, 50 ft. wide in the clear, will also pass transversely through the centre of the market building, connecting Smithfield with the important thoroughfares of St. John-street and Cow-cross-street to the north.

The works of the proposed meat market are being carried on under the superintendence of a joint committee, composed of members of the Corporation of London and of directors of the Great Western and Metropolitan Railways. Mr. Kelk has the general contract for the construction of the market, which is to rest upon a network of wrought-iron girders, thrown over a large space recently excavated in Smithfield.

The proposed building will be 631 ft. from east to west, and 246 ft. wide. The area inclosed will therefore be 155,226 ft. superficies, or somewhat more than three acres and a half. The style adopted is Italian, with some slight feeling of Renaissance, or Cinque-Cento.

The position of the building with reference to the railway will afford great facilities for the direct transfer of the meat from the railway-waggons to the market by means of hoists, which will be provided at various points, as conveniently situated as possible for ready communication with the shops. A staircase, communicating with the railway below, will be placed in the covered roadway; special ventilation being provided over these hoists with a view to prevent any effluvia from the railway-station entering the market.

The general plan shows a central avenue, 25 ft. wide, running east and west throughout the length of the building, with lateral passages branching off it. The shops, for the most part, front to these side passages, which, with the central avenue, are intended for foot-passengers only. Each shop consists of a front part, with stout open oak framing next the passages and adjoining shops. This portion of the shop is open above, and here the meat will be exposed during the hours of sale. At night the stock will be carried into the back part of the shop, which can be inclosed by open sliding shutters. The remaining sides are formed of oak framing, filled in with slate panelling. Stairs conduct to a room above, which may be occupied either as a counting-room or retiring-room for the principal. A room of this sort has been much desiderated by the various parties consulted as to the details of arrangements. On the same floor are provided water-closets and washhand-basins. Over this room is a platform-roof, between which and the main roof of markets there is ample space for ventilation over the whole area of the building. These shops occupy a space 80 ft. by 15 ft. The front shop, back shop, and room over the latter are each about 15 ft. by 15 ft.

The elevations are terminated by towers at the angles, 90 ft. high, square on the lower half, with coupled pilasters at angles, and octagonal above, finished with domical roofs. The offset from the octagon to the square is managed by introducing griffins (the City supporters), holding shields charged with the arms of the City. The end elevations have the gateways leading to the central avenue as their principal feature. These gateways, the openings of which are 26 ft. 9 in. by 19 ft., are flanked by coupled pilasters, with an elliptical arch, filled in with the arms of the City, and an enriched pediment over the openings. The cast-iron gates for these are 20 ft. high by 19 ft. wide, very elaborate. The twelve side entrances to passage which occur in the longer fronts are completely filled with the same sort of ironwork.

Internally, one of the principal architectural effects will be the roadway, with its wrought-iron curved principals, louvred roof for light, the oak framing of the side shops ornamented with light iron scrollwork, and the iron gates of avenue which occur in the centre. The central avenue depends principally for its architectural appearance on the screen of oak framing, filled in with cast-iron scrollwork, and promises to be effective.

The roofs of the market, which run east and west, and are in nine bays in the breadth, are an adaptation of the mansard roof, the lower portion filled in with glass louvres, contrived with the view of admitting light and air without the direct rays of the sun. There are also louvred dormers in the upper portion of the roof. The markets and roadway will be lighted with gas, with handsome pendent globe-light in the central avenue, and large scroll brackets in the roadway. Messrs. Browne and Robinson are the contractors for the works, at a cost of £134,460. The whole building, it is expected, will be finished in fifteen or eighteen months.

### THE FRENCH UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

A MEMORIAL, signed by most of the National Commissioners, has been presented to the French authorities praying that the official opening of the Exhibition should be delayed from the 1st to the 15th proximo. This request has, however, been refused, and it is believed that the original programme will be adhered to. The decision of the French officials is likely to cause great dissatisfaction, as the preparations are generally in a very backward state.

The machinery department already presents a very striking appearance. The central gallery for the public is completed. Good, bold, two-way flights of iron steps lead up to it where it is interrupted by the main avenues; and throughout the greater part of its length the driving-shafts, with their pulleys, are in place. Several of the boiler-houses are quite ready for work; and that of Great Britain has its five boilers all fitted, as well as a tubular apparatus for utilising the heat behind the furnaces. The steam-ways are all ready, and have been tested. The terra-cotta temple is raised over the boilers, and attracts great attention: it consists of a series of very light and elegant colonnettes, arranged in a double square, so as to form a covered colonnade round the boilers, which will thus be easily seen by the public. Each of these small columns has an iron core; and on the top has been raised a timber roof, which will carry a large central dome and four small cupolas. There is nothing Indian about the temple but the general form, which was adopted on account of its fitness for the purpose of exhibiting the boilers and securing ventilation. The decorations are in the style of the Renaissance. The somewhat ticklish job of lifting the heavy roof-frame on to the columns was intrusted to Mr. Le Neve Foster, who superintends the operations. The same gentleman has also erected a lighthouse, or rather a scaffold, to carry an electric lantern, 150 ft. high, so that there will be an opportunity of comparing the French and English systems of applying electricity to lighthouses. The Trinity House also shows a dioptric lantern, and the apex of an iron lighthouse in the Machine Court. There is now a fine show of locomotives in the building: all the English engines have arrived—Stephenson's, Kitson's, the Lilleshall Company, and Hughes's tank engine; so that compartment is so far complete. Gouin and other French makers also send some remarkable specimens; and the comparison of their relative qualities will supply employment for many visitors from all parts of Europe and America. The collection of great guns on the British side is nearly complete; one shed is devoted to those belonging to the Government, and another is divided between the Whitworth Company, the Armstrong Company, and other firms. The British agricultural shed presents a fine perspective than any part of the Exhibition building. It is a simple shed in the park, of good width and height, but of great length, and the fine effect of the interior is very striking. It is full of traction and portable engines, thrashing-machines, steam-ploughs, and all those machines and implements now well known all over Europe. This department is already a great attraction.

The British Commissioner has made excellent use of the eighty windows of the outer side of the Machine Court, by filling them in with transparent blinds, recording pictorially and by inscriptions eighty great English mechanical inventions, improvements, or applications. The three first which have been put in their places exhibit figures of three of the earliest-known locomotives, with the names

of their constructors, dates, &c. The Commission is carrying out its plan of decoration, without intercepting the view in any direction, around or upwards; two or three awnings in special courts, and not interfering with the general effect of the department, will form the sole exception, unless the hanging of carpets and other large objects be added to the list.

One of our Engravings portrays the ironwork stage, running up the entire centre of the gallery in which machinery in motion is to be exhibited. Visitors will walk along the top of the stage, so as to be beyond risk from the machinery. Another illustration depicts the process of depositing machinery in the British department—an operation of no little difficulty and delicacy.

### THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE Scotch have a proverb to the effect that it is pleasant cutting slices off other folk's cheese. That the Irish understand the practice, whether they know the proverb or not, has been fully exemplified in the matter of the pension to Mr. Robert Young, "agricultural and historical poet," otherwise, "The True Blue and Fermanagh Harmonist." Mr. Young is a writer of somewhat silly verses, who has devoted what little capacity he possesses to lauding Orangeism and vilifying Popery, thereby disseminating discord and ill-will among different classes of her Majesty's subjects; and for this he was recommended to Lord Derby for a pension! That the Premier acceded to the recommendation is not to be wondered at, seeing that it was supported by a Roman Catholic Bishop and by noblemen and gentlemen of all shades of political opinion. You see, the case of this poor rhymester offered an opportunity of having a pull, however slight, at the public purse; and that is a temptation which no class of Irishmen, it seems, can resist. Mr. Young has good reason to complain of the conduct of his indiscreet and careless friends, who were willing, on his behalf, to cut slices from the national cheese. He will, I presume, lose his pension; and his writings and himself have been made equally ridiculous as notorious. He is, it seems, old, poor, and infirm—excellent reasons for appealing to private charity; and I hope the admirers of true-blue harmony will be as ready to aid him from their own as from the public resources. It is really time that people were cured of this tendency to cry, "Rob us the Exchequer, Hal!" on all opportunities and on any sort of pretext. Lord Dufferin defends his share in the recommendation of Mr. Young on the score of that gentleman having edited and annotated a book of ballads about Derry. Ballads must be scarce in Ireland, and the capacity to "edit and annotate" them rare indeed, to warrant such a reward. Were every person in England and Scotland who has written a book, much less edited and annotated one, to be pensioned, a sum vastly greater than that which Lord Derby has at his disposal for rewarding literary and scientific services would speedily be swallowed up.

The sending-in-day at the Royal Academy will be the 8th of next month, and, as a consequence, the painters are all hard at work—the harder at work because they have had such very bad weather until the last day or two. Not to mention the bad light, the cold has been terrible, and studios are not always the best places for warmth. I have been to several studios, and in another week or so hope to be in a position to give a pretty fair catalogue of the principal things to be looked for in Trafalgar-square next May. I think there is every prospect of the exhibition being an unusually good one this year. At any rate, the hanging committee will have it in their power to make it so if they choose. The Exhibition of the Society of British Artists opens, like the Parisian show, on Monday next, but will, I hope, be much better worth seeing on that date than the one over the channel, where everything—as a friend who returned last Saturday tells me—is terribly backward. The society has placed the hanging in the hands of some of the younger members, and they have set to work with strict fairness, so that non-members will have a good share of line-space. The two water-colour rooms will be well worth a visit. Among the chief exhibitors of note will be Messrs. Barnes, Burr, Ludovici, Hayllar, Hardy, Cole, Hayes, Syer, Bromley, Haynes King, Walters, Bayliss, Henry, and Wainwright. From what I can gather, I fancy a landscape by Mr. G. Cole, a composition by Mr. A. H. Burr, and Mr. Barnes's "Beau's Stratagem" will be among the most popular pictures this year. The young blood in the society is asserting itself, and, if I may use a rather Hibernian form of speaking, "here's wishing more power to its elbow."

I have been to see a portrait of the late Artemus Ward by a French artist, which is now at Mr. Hotten's, in Piccadilly. The likeness is said to be good by those who knew the departed humourist in America. His English friends will find it a little fuller in face and fresher in colour than will seem correct; but they must remember that ill-health had made rapid strides when Poor Artemus arrived in London.

Extremes meet; and hence it is, I suppose, that extreme Radicals do so "dearly love a lord," and that the mantle of the famous "Jenkins" has fallen upon the shoulders of a contributor to a journal of the most radical, republican, democratic opinions (can any terms stronger than these be found to describe the politics of the *Morning Star*?) I do not object, for my part, to the political faith of the *Star*, which it advocates consistently and intelligently, if not always discreetly; but I do feel a little disgusted with the flunkeyified tone adopted by the "Flâneur" in that paper lately. He has a correspondent in Vienna who furnishes him with scraps of palace back-stairs gossip and laudations of courtiers and their doings there, all of which are pompously paraded before the readers of the *Star*, of all papers in England! The "Flâneur" has also been painfully minute in his chronicle of the incidents of the illness of the Princess of Wales—said chronicle being sometimes couched in language of exceedingly questionable taste. I append the "Flâneur's" last deliverance on this topic, and I dare say your readers will, like me, be puzzled to decide whether in its composition the "Jeames" or the puff element predominates. I hope Messrs. Allsopp have gratefully forwarded a barrel of their best "bitter" to Mr. "Flâneur":—

The health of the Princess of Wales has improved very considerably during the past week. There is now scarcely any fear of permanent stiffness in the knee joint, which was at one time seriously apprehended, and it is to be noted that her Royal Highness was convalescent from her attack of rheumatic fever a week sooner than the usual period—six weeks—alotted by physicians for the duration of that painful illness. One very great difficulty which the surgeons have had to contend against has been the patient's sleeplessness. "Not poppy, nor mandragora, nor all the drowsy syrups of the world," which were freely administered, had the required result. Instead of a wholesome they had a baneful effect; for, while they failed in producing sleep, they caused great depression and lowness of spirits. Only within the last few days has a real wholesome sedative been supplied to the Princess, and that not from the Pharmacopœia, but from the vats—not by Liebig, but by Allsopp. A draught of bitter beer accomplished what opiates had been given for in vain, and on Friday night her Royal Highness had seven hours' excellent sleep—a luxury which she had not enjoyed for several weeks. This rheumatic attack is said to be the result of an imprudence on the part of the Princess in staying out to finish a sketch from nature when last at Sandringham.

At the Mechanics' Institution, Chancery-lane, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. Edmund Yates delivered a lecture, entitled "Modern Society: the People We Meet, and What They Say and Do," which sufficiently indicates the nature of the entertainment without any descriptive remarks. Especially noticeable among the types of character were "The Man-with-the-letter-of-introduction Bore," "The Medical Professor of the Old School," and "The Funny Gentleman." Mr. Yates exhibited some of Mr. Marcus Stone's very droll sketches, which were laughingly received. The room was well filled, and the audience—to judge by their faces—enjoyed the entertainment immensely. Lectures and meetings are announced for every Wednesday evening until the end of May.

### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

A Saturday "first night" performance at DRURY LANE is a great sight, and the appearance of this splendid theatre on such an occasion naturally puts one in good spirits. I very seldom, however, remember to have come out of Drury Lane except I was yawning or had got a headache. The screams of an excited audience may have

SOWING and other agricultural operations are a month late in the south of England in consequence of the ungenial weather. From the same cause the farmers have lost a great number of lambs in that part of the country.



had something to do with it last Saturday; but, however this may be, I honestly own to the headache. There are many people—most of them old stagers, I believe—who think that the Scottish romantic drama of "Rob Roy" is the best adaptation of a novel ever placed upon the stage. For my part, if I had not read the novel, I should not have understood a word of the drama. It is certainly not well constructed, and the language which is not borrowed from Sir Walter Scott is stilted and commonplace. Well put on the stage, and with a Francis Osbaldistone who could sing, "Rob Roy" might even now attract the town. On Saturday the scenery was as bad as it could be, and Mr. W. Harrison was substituted for Mr. Sims Reeves. Mr. T. Powrie, who made his first appearance in London as Rob Roy, was welcomed with much enthusiasm. He is a rough representative of a school I have never admired. However, the pit and gallery seemed loud in his praise, and it is no good opposing one's self to such stentorian critics. By-the-by, I am really sorry to hear that Mr. Powrie met with an unfortunate accident on Saturday, and has been prevented from playing again. His place has been filled by Mr. Swinburne. Mr. Phelps's Baillie Nicol Jarvie is Sir Pertinax Macsychophant tediously spun out; a little of it is all very well, but when "ma conscience!" has been repeated for the hundred and fiftieth time it becomes rather wearisome. However, it was a good piece of acting, and, remembering "Hamlet," "King John," and other Shakespearean nights, I can but trust that he will stick to the Sir Pertinax Macsychophants and Baillie Nicol Jarvies of his profession. I decline to say anything about Mr. W. Harrison except that he played a gay young lover of twenty-one, and sang "My love is like the red, red rose," "We may be happy yet," and other well-known ditties. A lady behind me went into raptures and said, "Isn't it lovely!" I can only say that to see Mr. Harrison singing was simply painful. The best-played part in the piece was the "Dougal" of Mr. W. McIntyre, a steadily-improving actor; and I must not forget the Captain Thornton of Mr. C. Harcourt, which was played with nice feeling and intelligence. Miss E. Cross made her first appearance in London as "Diana Vernon." She is a slight and pretty-looking young lady, and would, no doubt, appear to greater advantage on a smaller stage. She has a sweet little voice, which she manages well, but it is not nearly strong enough for Drury Lane. It is a great pity that Miss R. G. Le Thiere, who plays the part of the Highland termagant, Helen Macgregor, has relinquished the well-dressed lady of genteel comedy for the strong-lunged heroine of legitimate drama. The house was crammed, and everyone called for.

"The Duke's Motto," revived at the LYCEUM on Monday, is the best specimen of romantic drama that I have seen for many years. As regards the dialogue, of course it is beneath contempt; but the piece is excellent in construction; and the triple situation which winds up the last act must always make it "go" with the public. The old stage, on which it was first played at the Lyceum, having been altered, it became necessary, on the occasion of its revival, to mount it anew. This task has been admirably performed by Mr. T. Grieve. "The Mountain Gorge," a ballet-scene which opens the first act, is simply delicious. So warm, so bright, and so sunny was it, that I was really sorry when it disappeared. Of almost equal merit are "The Fosse of the Château De Caylos" and "The Gardens in the Regent's Palace." At the beginning of the evening Mr. Rechter did not seem to play with half his old spirit, and his love-making scene in the first act fell uncommonly flat; but he warmed up towards the end, and never played better than in the last act. Mr. Jordan, Mr. Widdicombe, Miss Elsworth, and Miss Carlotta Leclercq, resume their old characters. Mr. S. Emery takes that originally played by Mr. Brougham. Miss Kate Terry is, of course, very much missed, and it is unfair to suggest any comparison between that lady, who attracted so much attention as Blanche de Nevers, and Miss Henrade, who now plays the part. The latter young lady is entitled to every credit for her graceful and charming impersonation. The "waits" between the acts were dreadful. A "wait" of twenty minutes between the prologue and first act is beyond human endurance. The interest of no play can be sustained unless these tedious delays are considerably curtailed.

Mr. Henry Irving, one of the best of the many promising young comedians on our stage, has given fresh proof this week of acting, in which intelligence and artistic skill are combined. At the ST. JAMES'S, he has played Joseph Surface, in "The School for Scandal," as it is very seldom played nowadays. Mr. Irving makes Joseph Surface a gentleman. Villains of the Joseph Surface and Hawkesley type are not necessarily hang-dog-looking ruffians. Polished scamps were not unknown in Sheridan's time. For the sake of Mr. Irving "Robert Macaire" has been revived, and this week has followed "The Merry Widow." The play is worth nothing, but it is worth reviving for a short time for the sake of the actor.

The chief item of theatrical gossip this week has been the rumour that Mr. George Vining intends retiring from the management of the PRINCESS'S. I have heard all sorts of reports—conflicting, of course—as to his successor. Some say that Mr. Shepherd, of the Surrey, is to be the new manager; while others insist that Mr. Calvert, of Manchester, is to come to London as lessee of the Princess's. Meanwhile, Mr. Charles Reade's drama of "Never too Late to Mend" has been revived as an attempt to retrieve the fallen fortunes of this once most successful theatre.

Mr. Charles Mathews's version of Foote's "Liar"—in which that distinguished artist played so charmingly—has proved such a trump card for the OLYMPIC that it is thought Mr. B. Webster junior's adaptation will not be required yet awhile.

**DEATH OF MR. ALFRED MELLON.**—Mr. Alfred Mellon died on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Mellon, who must have been about fifty years of age at the time of his death, had been ailing for some time, suffering under a dropsical attack and a serious derangement of the liver. He began his musical career in the orchestra of the Birmingham Theatre, and soon came to London as musical director of the Adelphi Theatre under the successive managements of Mr. Yates and Mr. Webster. While holding this position, he married Miss Woolgar—then, as now, the popular favourite of that theatre. His talent as a musical conductor (a special gift, that may exist without any power as a composer or musical exponent) soon became known; and when he left the Adelphi he took his seat as second conductor at the Italian Opera, under Mr. Costa. His popularity was very great throughout the country, particularly at the great musical festivals, and also in London, where he organised several successful series of promenade concerts. He conducted the English Opera under the Payne and Harrison management, and latterly was the lessee of Covent Garden during the winter season.

**THE PRESENT HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—Of the members of the present House of Commons 169 were educated at Eton, eighty-one at Harrow, thirty-two at Rugby, twenty-nine at Westminster, eighteen at Winchester, eleven at the Charterhouse, two at Merchant Taylors', one at St. Paul's, nineteen at military or naval schools; seven at King's College, London; four at University College, London; and forty-two by private tutors, the remainder being alumni of grammar or private schools. 169 graduated at the University of Oxford, 124 at Cambridge, twenty-eight at Dublin, fifteen at Edinburgh, four at Glasgow, one at St. Andrews, and seven at the London University. The legal profession is represented by 128 members, ninety-five of whom have been called to the English Bar, eighteen to the Bar in Ireland, and six to the Scottish Bar; while nine are, or have been, in practice as attorneys. Five are sergeants-at-law, and thirty are Queen's Counsel. Forty-seven were students at the Inner Temple, thirty-six at Lincoln's Inn, nine at the Middle Temple, and three at Gray's Inn. Commissioners in the Army are, or have been, held by 112 members, in the Navy by thirteen, in the yeomanry by sixty-five, in the volunteers by sixty-eight, and in the militia by sixty. Fifty members are privy councillors, three are Irish peers, seventy are baronets, ten are knights, sixteen are lord-lieutenants of counties, thirty-eight are heirs-apparent to peers, and nine to baronets; sixty-five are younger sons of peers, and fifteen of baronets; eleven are heirs-presumptive to peerages, and two to baronetcies; ninety-seven have held, or are holding, official Government appointments; eight are sons of members, eighty-one are authors or editors, 128 are directors of public companies, 169 are bankers, manufacturers, merchants, or in business; three are, or have been, medical practitioners; ninety-three have served the office of High Sheriff, 187 are justices of the peace, 363 are deputy lieutenants, 117 have changed their constituencies, and forty have changed, or added to, their patronymics. The eldest member is Sir William Vernon, born 1782, and the youngest Lord Newport, born 1845. Fifty-three members were born in the last century, and twenty-five have been born since and including the year 1840. In the years 1803 and 1815 twenty-one members in each year were born, and in 1818 and 1825 twenty-three were born in each year. The next most prolific years were 1809, 1816, and 1817, when nineteen members in each year were born, and in 1811, 1812, and 1826, when eighteen were born in each year.

## THE FATE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

ON Monday evening the ordinary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, at Burlington House, was devoted to the reading of the despatches and letters that have been received from Zanzibar concerning the reported death of Dr. Livingstone. The despatches were illustrated by a large map of the country between Nyassa, the lake whose northern extremity it was one object of Dr. Livingstone to explore, and the eastern coast of Africa. The map showed Livingstone's route westward along the northern bank of the river Rovuma, and indicated, as nearly as was possible, the places named in the despatches from Mikindany Bay, where the expedition landed, to Marenga and Makura, across the north end of the lake, and in the neighbourhood of which Livingstone fell. There are five communications, three containing narratives of the murder as related by the Johanna men, and two briefly indicating the results of later indecisive inquiries at Quiloo. Of the three first, two were despatches to the Foreign Office, from Dr. Seward, our Consul at Zanzibar, and Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar, formerly Livingstone's co-traveller. The third was a private letter from Dr. Kirk to Sir Roderick Murchison. The fullest and most important of these is Dr. Seward's despatch to the Foreign Office. It is dated Dec. 10, 1866, and the following are extracts:

If the story of some fugitives from Dr. Livingstone's party be true, he was slain during a sudden and unprovoked encounter. With an escort reduced to twenty by desertions, deaths, and dismissals, he had traversed, as I believe, that *terra incognita* between the confluence of the Leonde and Rovuma rivers at Ngomano and the eastern or north-eastern shore of Lake Nyassa, had crossed the lake at some point not yet ascertained, had reached a station named Kampunda, on its western or north-western shore, and was pushing westward or north-westward into dangerous ground, when, between Marenga and Makisora, a band of implacable savages stopped the way—a mixed herd of Zulus or Mafite and Nyassa folk. The Nyassa folk were armed with bow and arrow; the Zulus with the traditional shield, broad-bladed spears, and axes. With Livingstone there were nine or ten musketeers. His Johanna men were resting with their loads far in the rear. The Mafite instantly came on to fight. There was no parley, no avoidance of the combat. They came on with a rush, with war cries, and rattling their shields with their spears. As Livingstone and his party raised their pieces the onset was for a moment checked. Livingstone fired, and two Zulus were shot dead. His boys fired, but their fire was harmless. He was in the act of reloading when three Mafite leapt upon him through the smoke. There was no resistance; there could be none; one cruel axe-cut from behind put him out of life. He fell, and his terror-stricken escort fled. One of the fugitives escaped, and he it is who tells the tale—All Moosa, chief of the escort of porters. The party had left the western shore of Nyassa about five days. They had started from Kampunda, on the lake's border, and left there the havildar of sepoys dying of dysentery. Livingstone had dismissed the other sepoys at Mataka, and had rested at Marenga, where he was cautioned not to advance. The next station was Makisora. They were traversing a flat country, broken by small hills, and abundantly wooded. Indeed, the scene of the tragedy would appear to have been an open forest glade. Livingstone, as usual, led the way, his nine or ten unpractised musketeers at his heels. All Moosa had nearly come up with them, having left his own Johanna men resting with their loads far in the rear. Suddenly he heard Livingstone warn the boys that Mafite were coming. The boys in turn beckoned Moosa to press forward. Moosa had just gained the party, and sank down behind a tree to deliver his own fire, when his leader fell. Moosa fled for his life along the path he had come. His Johanna men threw down their loads and with him fled into the deeper forest. If the Mafite really passed Moosa, his escape and that of his people verges on the marvellous. However, at sunset they, in great fear, left their forest refuge and got back to the place where they hoped to find their baggage. It was gone, and then, with increasing dread, they crept to where their slain leader lay. Near him, in front, lay the grim Zulus who were killed under his sure aim. Here and there lay scattered some four dead members of the expedition. One blow had killed Dr. Livingstone outright. He had no other wound but this terrible gash. From their description it must have gone through the neck and spine up to the throat in front. It had nearly decapitated him. Death came mercifully in its suddenness, for David Livingstone was "ever ready." The Mafite had respected him when dead, for he was stripped only of his outer clothing. A grave was dug with sticks and the body was buried.

Ten, whose names are given, stood before the Mafite with Livingstone. Of these four were seen dead; and the rest, save Ali Moosa, are missing. The Johanna men made their way back to Kampunda. The journey occupied fourteen days; for, not venturing near a village or station, they lost their way in a jungle. At Kampunda they were deprived of their weapons by the chief, who also kept those of the deceased havildar of sepoys. The Johanna men joined an Arab slave caravan, recrossed Nyassa, and, making for Keetwa, a great slave outlet on the coast, they again encountered Zulus, who scattered the caravan. The Arabs abandoned the ivory and slaves, which constituted their all, and thought only of saving themselves. The Johanna men escaped, reached Keetwa, and were sent on to Zanzibar, which they reached on Dec. 6. When their story was known, the flags were lowered by the foreign vessels in the harbour, and at the English, French, American, Hanseatic, and the Sultan's Consulates. The date of Livingstone's death (observes Dr. Seward) is left to conjecture. He infers that Livingstone left Mataka about the middle of July last, and that the fatal encounter took place during September. The Johanna men name six weeks as about the probable time of their journey; but their statements are vague and untrustworthy. In a second despatch Dr. Seward speaks of Kampunda as an important place, where a person he knows has property and a resident agent. It was said that the chief at Mataka had set the Zulus in motion westward by inviting them to follow some Arabs he had been unable to punish. Letters have been received at Zanzibar stating that many Arabs have been killed, and it was certain that there has been general restlessness among the tribes on the East African coast—a condition of things to which we may attribute our irreparable loss. Incidentally, it is mentioned that the star showers of November were believed by the Arabs to portend ill present and to come. Whilst the escape of the Johanna men alone is doubt-inspiring, Dr. Seward accepts their explanation, the more readily that the order of march accorded with Dr. Kirk's past experience. It was not believed that Moosa himself was seen by the Mafite. All the Johanna men agreed that one wound had killed Livingstone, and that they had buried the body of their slain leader. Their returning to Zanzibar and going straight to the consulate is in their favour; whilst they knew that there or at Johanna punishment must overtake them if they have told a spurious story.

In his private letter to Sir R. Murchison, Dr. Kirk substantially relates the same facts. In the course of it he says he was satisfied Dr. Livingstone would not have crossed the lake unless he was sure he had reached its northern extremity. Dr. Seward, as Consul, reports on the circumstances of the alleged murder, and assigns to Dr. Kirk the duty of reporting on the geographical statements of the Johanna men; and accordingly Dr. Kirk's despatch to the Foreign Office is a report on the route followed by Livingstone. He says it is impossible to indicate it with certainty, from the confused statements of the men. He has little hesitation in placing the spot where the lake was crossed, the unknown north extremity, at 10 deg. 30 min. south latitude. On the whole, he says, there is nothing improbable in the narrative of the Johanna men in regard to its geographical facts. This exhausts the earlier despatches, which announced Dr. Seward's and Dr. Kirk's intention to visit Quiloo, a port south of Zanzibar, in her Majesty's ship Wasp, to make inquiries. The two later despatches announce that they have done so. Dr. Seward's despatch has been already published. It was to the effect that he had obtained information throwing discredit on the statements of the Johanna men, who were suspected, on the evidence of Nyassa traders, of having deserted Livingstone because he was about to traverse a Mafite-haunted country. Dr. Seward promises details by the next mail. Dr. Kirk, however, says:—"From the little we hear at Quiloo I can find nothing to encourage us in hope. The story has been confirmed in so far that Livingstone crossed the lake; and if the tale be true we shall never hear more. It would be easy to send to the lake, but no one can pass among the Mafite. We may still hope for letters, and even a portion of Dr. Livingstone's diary, although I suspect the Arabs have destroyed them, fearing disclosures regarding their atrocities, which are well described by Baker." It appears that Quiloo, once famous, is now a deserted port, with a few wattle and daub houses, an Arab fort falling to pieces, and the remains of the old Portuguese defences. The trade is gone to Komga, about seven miles further south on the coast, where, behind an intricate barrier of reefs, the

slave trade may be safely carried on; for Quiloo is the chief resort of the Nyassa caravans, whose business is in slaves. The Arab traders, although they have traversed the lake regions, give as little information as possible; their business is not geography, and they care nothing for lakes and rivers. Dr. Kirk says it is impossible the lake regions can be left without being further explored.

Sir Roderick Murchison, who presided, made a short speech, expressing his belief that there were rays of hope till the men said to have escaped from the onslaught returned and confirmed the story. Sir Samuel Baker and Mr. J. Crawford said that they thought that Dr. Livingstone is certainly dead. Captain Sherard Osborne, Mr. Baines, and others considered that there is still room for hope that Dr. Livingstone is alive; and after entering into a few more speculations the meeting broke up.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES has greatly improved in health during the last few days. The Princess has had comfortable rest, and suffers considerably less pain.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL OF FRANCE has completely recovered from his late illness.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS ALEXANDROWITZ, the second son of the Emperor of Russia, is shortly expected at the Cape of Good Hope, on his way to Australia, China, and Japan.

THE PRINCE OF WALES has accepted the office of president of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. This is the result of the late costly lawsuit between the hospital and the Corporation of London. Until the present occasion, the Lord Mayor for the time being became always president of the hospital when a vacancy occurred.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON has commissioned several naval officers and hydrographers to proceed to various points of the globe in order to determine a certain number of fundamental meridians which will serve to fix the geographical position of intermediate places.

PRINCE CHARLES OF ROUMANIA and Prince Michael of Serbia will be present at Buda at the coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR PATRICK GRANT, G.C.B., Colonel of the 78th Foot, has been appointed Governor of Malta.

THE ADMIRALTY announce that they have received information that H.M.S. Wasp has been sent to Quiloo, with Dr. Seward on board, to endeavour to ascertain the truth as to the murder of Dr. Livingstone.

THE ABBE LISZT has composed a grand mass to be performed on the occasion of the coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary.

THE WINTER GARDEN THEATRE, one of the minor places of entertainment in New York, has been destroyed by fire.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE has been definitively fixed to come off from Putney to Mortlake on Saturday, April 13. The time of starting has not yet been settled, but it is thought it will be about half-past nine.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY, whose ships run between Bremen and New York, have supplied each of their ships with about 800 cork jackets for the use of the passengers and crews in case of disaster.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND has resigned; and Mr. Brewster has been appointed Lord Chancellor; Mr. Justice Christian, Chief Justice of Appeal; Mr. Morris, M.P., Justice of Common Pleas; Mr. Chatterton, M.P., Attorney-General; and Mr. Warren, Solicitor-General.

AN OBITUARY NOTICE of an old citizen in an Ohio paper says, "He was honest and industrious until enfeebled by disease and age."

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has caused to be forwarded the sum of £3 to a miner's wife named Maria Jose, living at Camborne, Cornwall, as a donation to the poor woman on the occasion of her confinement of three children.

THE GOVERNMENT has resolved to create a batch of new Baronets. They are Mr. Lawrence, Surgeon-Sergeant to the Queen; Mr. Bagge, M.P.; Mr. Guinness, M.P.; and the Right Hon. J. Napier.

A REVOLUTION is reported to have broken out in Hayti. President Geffard is said to have escaped on board a French man-of-war.

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU was on Monday re-elected without opposition for the county of Huntingdon. The seat was vacated by his Lordship's acceptance of the vice-presidency of the Committee of Council on Education, occasioned by the accession of Mr. Corry to the presidency of the Admiralty Board.

THE LIST OF CANDIDATES for the professorship of anatomy at Edinburgh includes Dr. Cleland, Professor of Anatomy in Galway and one of the editors of "Quain's Anatomy"; Professor Redfern, of Belfast; and Dr. James Bell Pettigrew, assistant of the College of Surgeons of England.

THE FRENCH NEWSPAPERS only make use of the Atlantic cable to the extent of two lines daily, giving the prices of gold and cotton.

MR. ROBERT CULLING HANBURY, M.P. for Middlesex, has been confined to his bed for the past fortnight with a severe attack of rheumatic fever. It is feared that some weeks will elapse before the hon. gentleman will be able to resume the discharge of his Parliamentary duties.

THE GOVERNMENT of the United States has interposed between Brazil and Paraguay, and has announced, if its mediation be refused by either State, it will compel that State to accept peace.

A RAILROAD is projected from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across Costa Rica, from Lemon on the eastern to Caldera on the western coast. It will be 123 miles in length. The cost is estimated at 12,000,000 dollars.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE and the Rev. Dr. Guthrie will visit America and Canada at no distant date as a deputation from the Free Church of Scotland to the Presbyterian Churches on the other side of the Atlantic. The report that Dr. Guthrie will shortly resume his place in the pulpit of Free St. John's, Edinburgh, which has been "going the round," is "entirely without foundation."

RAILWAY CARRIAGES are to be henceforth allowed to traverse the Pontifical States from Naples to Florence and vice versa without being overhauled by police or custom-house officers, either personally or as to their baggage.

THE STATE OF MAINE, in the United States, builds more than one half the ships in the country. The annual revenue tax paid by the shipbuilders is from 1,250,000 dollars to 1,500,000 dollars.

THE SCOTTISH VOLUNTEER REVIEW AND SHAM FIGHT FOR 1867 will take place in the month of July or August, on the farm of Fallburns, near Thackerston Station, in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire.

A MUSIC-HALL SICK AND PROVIDENT FUND has just been established, in the benefits of which all connected with music-halls, from the great comic singer to the humblest waiter, will be allowed to participate. Every musician in the kingdom, and there are, it appears, 280 of them, has agreed to set apart one night's profits annually for the benefit of the fund.

THE DEATH OF SIR HEW CRAWFORD POLLOK, BART., of Pollok Castle, Renfrewshire, was announced recently, at the age of seventy-nine, and it was stated that his son Hew would succeed him. This gentleman was lately a Lieutenant in the Renfrewshire Militia. About May, 1855, Mr. Hew Pollok went to Paris, having on his person, £500, and has not since been heard of.

THE GREAT EASTERN sailed on Tuesday from Liverpool for New York. A most unfortunate accident happened at one of the capstans while the anchor was being got a-weight. Two men were killed on the spot, and several others were wounded. Sir James Anderson was one of those who were hurt, but his injuries are said not to be severe.

A NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH has just been opened at Leicester, in which there will be no pew rents, the maintenance of the minister and all other expenses being dependent on the weekly offertory. This is the second Dissenting place of worship which has abandoned the pew system in Leicester. It is stated that the first has a full congregation, and has never had any difficulty in the matter of funds.

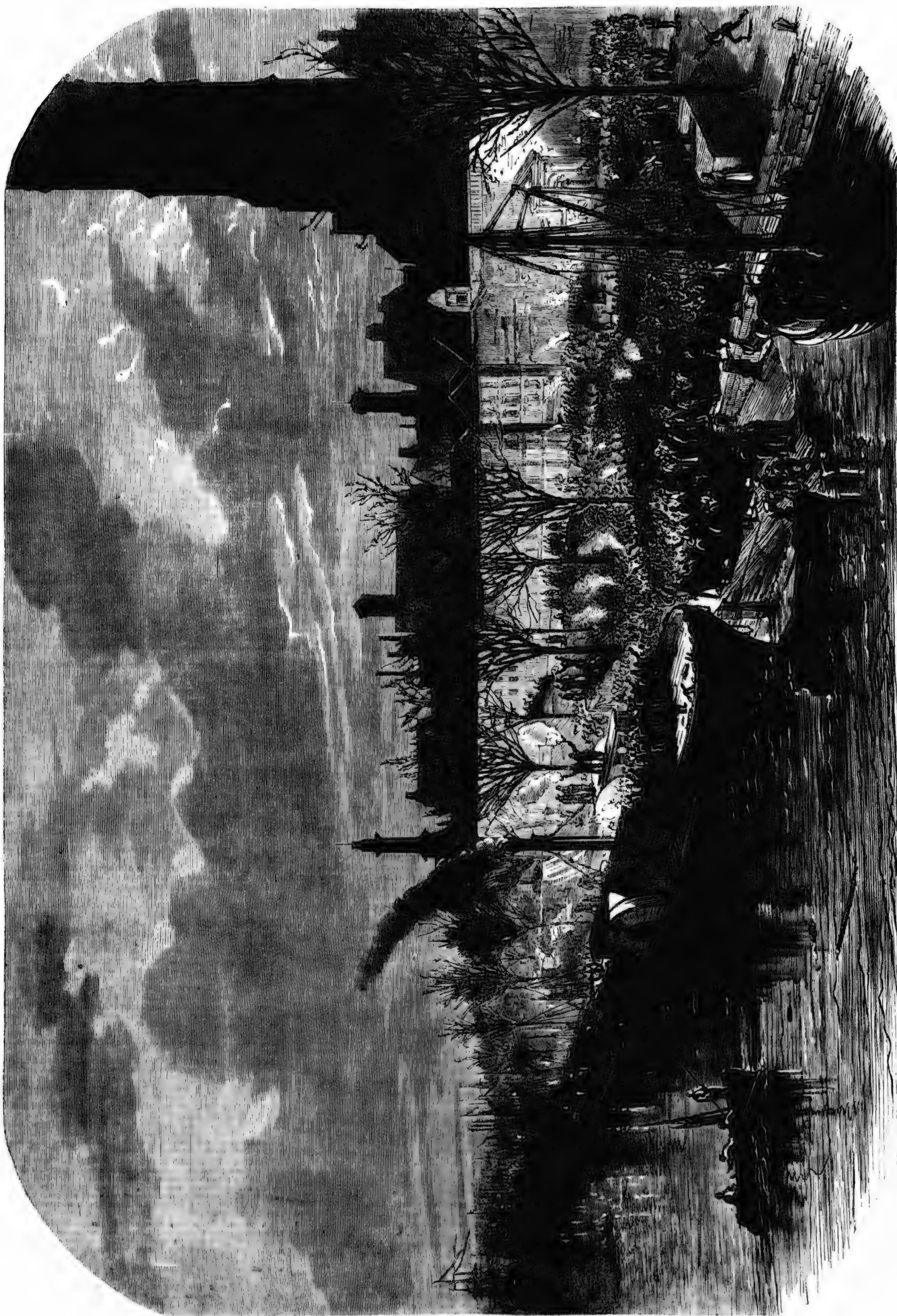
FORTY-ONE TRADESMEN were fined at Newington Sessions on Wednesday for having in their possession unjust weights, scales, and measures. The list comprised six licensed victuallers and beer retailers, four grocers and coaldealers, two bakers, fourteen chandlers, two cheesemongers and grocers, six butchers, one marine-store dealer, one currier, two oilmen, one confectioner, one glue and size maker, and one ironmonger. The total fines amounted to £68 5s.

A VALUABLE REPORT has been presented to the President of the Poor-Law Board by Mr. Corbett and Dr. Markham on the details of workhouse infirmity improvement. The reporters lay it down as a rule that each workhouse should have its own infirmary, but that the infirmary should be entirely separated from the rest of the house. The medical officer should have entire control in his own department, and be responsible for the treatment of the sick.

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT has given orders that, pending the negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between Austria and Italy, Italian merchant-vessels shall be admitted to the Austrian coasting trade. Reciprocal advantages will be granted to Austrian vessels, which will, in like manner, be allowed to engage in the Italian coasting trade.

THE result of the new postal arrangement with the United States is that the post office of each country is to make its own arrangements for the dispatch of its mails to the other and receive the postage, the other country making no charge for delivery; and after this year, the Cunard contract, then expiring by notice given to that effect, the entire postage on a single international letter is to be 6d. if dispatched from the United Kingdom, 12c. from the United States.





THE BELGIAN LEGION LANDING AT ANTWERP, ON ITS RETURN FROM MEXICO.





FENIAN FUGITIVES TAKING TO THE HILLS NEAR DUBLIN.

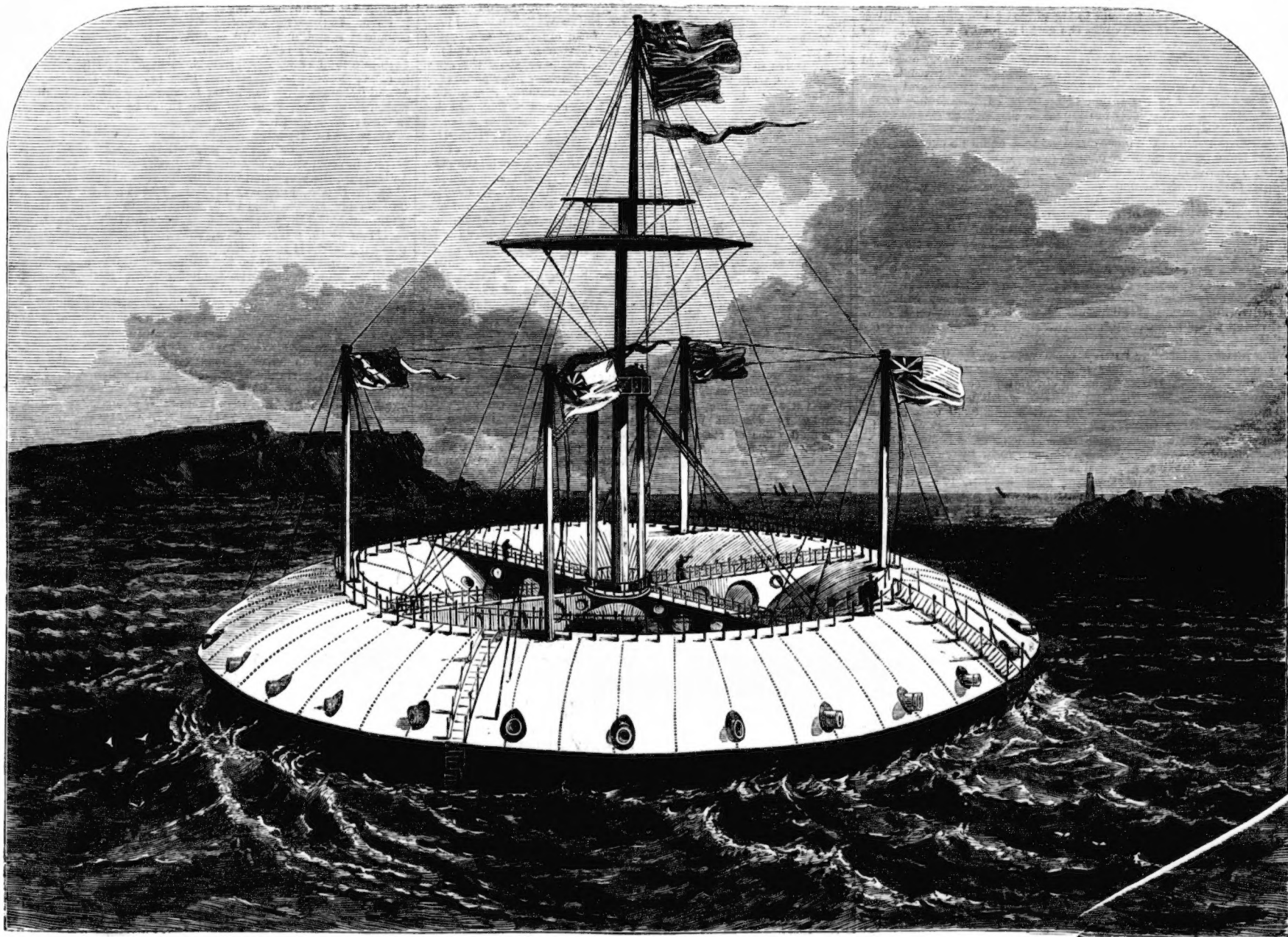
**LANDING OF BELGIAN TROOPS FROM MEXICO.**

It is stated that the last French soldier has left Mexico; but we have at present heard of no public celebration of the event by the American Government, and no news has reached us of the manner in which Maximilian bears the loss. Not less significant is the fact that the Belgian volunteers have not only left Mexico, but have arrived home, and our Engraving represents the landing of the legion at Antwerp, where they arrived on board the steam-transport of the French Imperial Marine, La Rhone. The landing had been fixed for the 10th inst., the day after their arrival; but the impatience of the volunteers on board and their parents on shore made delay impos-

sible, and they were permitted to disembark the same evening. When the landing had been effected, the Captain of the vessel was presented by the French Consul to the Chevalier Pycke, the Governor of the province of Antwerp, who went on board the ship, and, in the name of the King, presented Captain Joubert with the order of Leopold, at the same time thanking him in very warm terms on behalf of his countrymen. The Lieutenant and the Surgeon-Major of the Rhone have each received a cross of Chevalier of the same order. A splendid banquet was afterwards given in honour of the officers of the vessel, when loyal and sympathetic toasts were proposed on each side, and on the 12th inst. the Rhone made her return voyage to France.

**FENIANS TAKING TO THE HILLS.**

WHEN the Fenians discovered that they had no chance in a combat with the troops and the police, all who could not slink home unperceived "took to the hills," as it was called. There, however considering the inclemency of the weather that prevailed, it must have been a sore trial to remain; and hence, we suppose, it was that so few of the fugitives could be found on the hills when these were scoured by the flying columns under the command of Lord Strathnairn and his subordinates. Fast as the troops pursued, the Fenians fled faster still, and have now utterly vanished. The sketch from which our Engraving is taken, however, was made immediately



FLOATING BATTERY FOR HARBOUR DEFENCE.—(DESIGNED BY J. C. RUTTER, C.E., SYDNEY, N.S.W.)



after the rout at Tallaght, and when Fenian fugitives really were to be seen. The hill on the left of the Engraving is the Three Rock Mountain; the spire in the middle-distance is in the village of Stepaside; the road in the centre leads through the gap to the spot on which the figures stand, which is midway between Dundrum and Foxcock.

It is notable that the latest Fenian news reaches us, not from Ireland, but from Scotland. Three Scotch policemen have had a bloodless encounter with a body of Fenians, who were drilling on the Glasgow and Edinburgh turnpike-road. The gallant members of the constabulary arrived on the scene at the moment the insurgents were being dismissed, with a compliment from their commander on the manner in which they had acquitted themselves. The three policemen attacked the Fenian host, which at once "scattered like sheep."

#### AN AUSTRALIAN IRONCLAD.

To Australians the various questions which of late years have arisen in Europe and America touching the construction and armament of movable as well as stationary fortifications have possessed the deepest interest. The connection of the colonies with the mother country of course subjects their inhabitants to the effects of her foreign policy; and, while local attractions are sufficient to excite the cupidity of an enemy, the defencelessness of the Australian coasts points out to him how easily it may be satisfied. There is in the colony a tolerably effective volunteer army, it is true; but it is a bombardment, and not a descent, that is to be apprehended; and, notwithstanding all that has been talked and done since the subject was first mooted, the shores are nearly as open to an enemy as ever.

Meanwhile, we beg to direct attention to a very ingenious contrivance intended to be made available in the defence of harbours. This is "the great circular iron-clad floating gun-battery," an invention of Mr. R. Rutter, C.E., of Sydney, N.S.W. The battery which forms the subject of our Engraving is circular, or, rather, annular, in form, resembling, indeed, an ordinary life-buoy, and it floats on the water in a manner precisely similar. It is hollow, covered externally by 2½ in. rolled armour-plates on a 6 in. backing of timber planking, with a 3 in. layer of compressed felt, sailcloth, or other elastic material. Internally, it will have a casing of 1 in. plates, laid on transverse laminated ribs; the whole forming an arched covering of immense strength, and of the form most adapted for resisting the concussion of shot or shell. The bottom is to be of similar form, but of somewhat lighter construction. The casing, or skin, will be strengthened by massive transverse frames extending right across the vessel, at intervals of about 1 ft., forming compartments, in each of which will be placed a heavy gun, a passage 6 ft. wide being reserved amidships to give a thoroughfare to all parts. The inner portion of the compartments will be fitted as apartments for the gunners and crew. Below the deck each compartment will be rendered completely water-tight by means of iron-plate divisions, so that any injury to the bottom will affect but a small portion of the vessel. In these lower compartments will be carried the stores and ammunition. On the centre of what may be termed the roof of the battery will be constructed a narrow deck, or gallery, about 6 ft. wide, with a light railing on each side, access to which is obtained by four flights of stairs at equal intervals, with companion-heads of the ordinary construction. Provision is made, however, for effectually closing these hatches with heavy iron sliding doors, worked by a simple mechanical contrivance. Adjoining each companion-head will be a small shotproof look-out turret for the captain and officers. The portholes for the guns, twenty-four in number, will be of the smallest dimensions consistent with efficient working; while, from the peculiar mode in which it is proposed to fight the battery, little or no lateral variation in the direction of the guns will be required. On the inner side, strongly-grated openings will be provided for the sake of ventilation, and for lighting the gunners' rooms. For a battery of this description much speed is unnecessary; but it is proposed to place at one side an engine, driving a pair of twin screws capable of propelling the vessel at the rate of five or six miles an hour, if necessary, with duplicate rudders, of a description specially designed by the inventor, and in a position free from all chance of injury by shot. On the inner side of the battery will be fitted a small screw-propeller, working at a tangent to the circle of the ship, and driven by a small engine, so as to cause the vessel to revolve at any required speed on her own centre. This will enable each gun to be fired as it comes to bear on the object aimed at, creating a continuous and rapid discharge of the most deadly nature; the firing taking place, if need be (as in the case of engaging a hostile squadron), at several points at once, the speed of revolution being regulated, according to the circumstances, by the officer in command. The smaller engine would also be applied to the raising and lowering of the anchors, which would be situated in the inner circle, so that under no circumstances would there be any exposure of the crew.

The inventor claims for his battery the following advantages:—1st, a perfect defence and protection both of guns and men; 2nd, economy in the number of men required to work the vessel; 3rd, diminished weight of iron armour, and consequently of relative cost to other vessels; 4th, a steady platform for the fire of guns, even in a sea way, combined with light draught of water; 5th, impossibility of capture by boarding; 6th, resistance offered to any attempt at destruction by rams or by running down; 7th, the small surface exposed to an enemy's fire as compared with the extent of an ordinary ship's broadside; 8th, the extraordinary capability of delivering her fire at all points of the compass at once, or of delivering a rapid and continuous succession of discharges on one point.

For a twenty-four-gun battery, constructed on Mr. Rutter's model, the measurements and other qualifications are thus specified:—Greatest diameter, 150 ft.; greatest circumference, 471 ft.; greatest depth through midsheips, 32 ft.; greatest width between midsheips, 50 ft.; greatest fighting weight when in action, 5000 tons burden; displacement, 7380 tons; number of guns, twenty-four of Sir Wm. Armstrong's 100-pounder breech-loaders. Dimensions of inner chambers—twelve gunners' rooms, 20 ft. by 20 ft.; circular passage way between gun-chambers and gunners' rooms, 6 ft. in width; twenty-four gun-chambers, 20 ft. long by 17 ft. wide and 10 ft. in height. Resisting thickness of roof, 2 ft. 3 in.; resisting thickness of the belly of keel below water, 2 ft. 3 in.; height above flotation line to centre of gun-muzzles, 8 ft.

This invention will, no doubt, when it becomes generally known, attract great attention. Captain Coles's system, as carried out in the Royal Sovereign and other turret-ships, and that of Mr. Ericsson, as applied to the turret-ships of the American navy, are entirely different to the principle on which "the great circular iron-clad floating gun-battery" is constructed.

THE ENGINE-DRIVERS employed on the Caledonian Railway have received notice of an advance on their wages to the amount of three shillings per week, and the labourers and platelayers have also been advanced one shilling.

MR. EYRE, the late Governor of Jamaica, appeared on Wednesday before the magistrates at Market Drayton (near which town he resides), in consequence of a warrant issued against him on the previous Monday. The charge is that he was "accessory before the fact to the murder of Gordon." Mr. Gifford appeared for Mr. Eyre, and Mr. Fitzjames Stephen represented the prosecution.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.—The following is a copy of the new clause which Sir John Pakington proposes to insert in the Mutiny Bill, instead of clause 22:—"Every soldier shall, upon enlistment, be placed in the first class of the Army; and no soldier in such class shall, in time of peace, be sentenced to the corporal punishment of flogging; every soldier in the first class shall, for the commission of certain offences, to be specified from time to time in the articles of war, be degraded to the second class of the Army; and every soldier in the second class shall be liable to be sentenced by court-martial to corporal punishment, not exceeding fifty lashes, for the following offences—viz., mutiny, aggravated insubordination, or disgraceful conduct of an indecent kind; every soldier, when serving with a military force in the field or on board ship, shall be liable to a like punishment by court-martial for any of the offences before enumerated, or for desertion, drunkenness on duty or on the line of march, misbehaviour, or neglect of duty."

#### OPERA AND CONCERTS.

MR. MAPLESON'S programme has not yet been published, but report speaks highly of the company he has engaged. Probably the most attractive member of it this season will be the celebrated Mlle. Nilsson, from the Théâtre Lyrique.

The Royal Italian Opera opens, on Tuesday next, with "Norma." The part of Norma is assigned to Mme. Vilda, that of Adalgisa to Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, that of Pollio to Signor Naudin.

Mr. Benedict's new cantata, "St. Cecilia," was performed at Exeter Hall on Friday evening. It will be remembered that this work was produced at the last Norwich Festival, for which it was specially composed.

The so-called opera, or operatic drama, of "Rob Roy" was revived last Saturday at Drury Lane. After waiting a week in the hope that Mr. Sims Reeves would be well enough to play the part of Francis Osbaldistone, and waiting in vain, Mr. Chatterton prevailed upon Mr. W. H. Harrison to appear as the principle singing personage. The cast was remarkably strong, and derived special interest from the fact that two of the chief characters were supported by performers new to London. Miss Cross, who has a fine voice and an expressive style of singing, appeared, for the first time in the metropolis, as Diana Vernon—a part she has been in the habit of playing in the provinces with immense success; while Mr. Powrie, who has gained great renown in his own country and in the north of England as Rob Roy, impersonated, for the first time in London, that very popular hero. Mr. Phelps's assumption, moreover, of the character of Bailie Nicol Jarvie was a novelty as far as the Drury Lane audience were concerned. Then there was a new overture, the composition of Mr. Tully; there was new scenery; there were new dances; while among the audience there was the old enthusiasm with which the romantic, semi-operatic, and thoroughly Scottish play of "Rob Roy," whenever it is brought forward with anything like the care bestowed upon its production by Mr. Chatterton, is always received.

#### NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*The Voice and Singing.* By Adolfo Ferrari. (Duncan Davison and Co.) This excellent work, to the merits of which we have already more than once borne testimony, has again been reprinted. The new edition has been augmented and revised.

*The Abbe.* By Henry Smart. (Duncan Davison and Co.) Mr. Smart's new song is one of his happiest productions. The melody is charming; and the whole composition, like everything that Mr. Smart writes, bears the impress of a master's hand.

*Engel's Harmonium Album, &c.* (Chappell and Co.) This collection of national and operatic airs (the latter selected from the works of Rossini, Verdi, Meyerbeer, Mozart, Auber, Balfe, &c.) has the inestimable advantage of being preceded by a complete set of instructions for performing on an instrument which Herr Engel, as all musicians and amateurs are aware, plays in an unrivalled manner. Among Herr Engel's recently-published works we may also mention six sacred melodies (Handel's "Let the bright Seraphim" and "He was despised," Mozart's "Ave Verum," Beethoven's "Sanctus," Haydn's "Austrian Hymn," and the well-known hymn attributed to Luther); six secular melodies ("Come, sweet Night," from "Masaniello," "Dal tuo stellato," from "Mosé in Egitto;" the "Huntsmen's Chorus," from "Der Freischütz;" "Quand je quittais la Normandie," from "Robert le Diable;" "Stringe il periglio," from "Les Huguenots;" and "Il mio tesoro," from "Don Giovanni"); an arrangement of Schubert's most celebrated songs (in two books); and a certain number of "original compositions."

#### FINE ARTS.

##### A BATCH OF EXHIBITIONS.

THOSE who do not pay a visit to the German Gallery to see Mr. Elijah Walton's views in the Dolomite Mountains will miss a great treat. The collection comprises some 130 water-colour drawings and three large oil paintings of the extraordinary region of the South Tyrol, which is the Dolomite district *par excellence*. The striking colour and the irregular outlines of this peculiar limestone, as seen in this region, where it has been upheaved, overthrown, and piled up, with occasional porphyritic interruptions, are full of such beauties as an artist revels in; and Mr. Elijah Walton has had long acquaintance with snowy peaks and gigantic cliffs, and can render the peculiarities of the scene with the fervour of a lover and the appreciation of a friend. The three oil paintings show the same breadth and truth which have distinguished those earlier pictures of Alpine scenery by which Mr. Walton first commanded attention. The water colours prove that he has a complete mastery of his material, and in some of the smaller works he exhibits a tender poetry which, though it does not surprise those who have studied his grander works, at least has the charm of novelty. The green of the fresh larch-needles of spring, the grey of the snowstorm, the glow of sunset upon snowy peaks, the blood-stained rugged summits—all reappear vividly in his works. It would be unfair to omit mention of one slight but charming feature. Twelve small ovals are surrounded by light and graceful borders composed of local flowers. They are painted with exquisite skill—a proof that the true artist can appreciate the humble flower of the field as intensely as the grandeur of the mountain range.

Mr. Edward Lear exhibits about two hundred and forty water-colour drawings—views taken in almost every part of Europe, the Holy Land, and Egypt. They are rather masterly and graphic notes than finished pictures; and at times fall into the error to which such notes are liable. They are somewhat overcharged in colour at times when the artist has attempted to catch a peculiar effect, and has forgotten, in his haste, to reproduce other points which were necessary for truth. To English eyes many of his works will seem utterly impossible in colour; but even those who know that there are more gorgeous sunsets to be seen than London smoke or English fogs can produce, will be inclined to question some effects. Mr. M'Lean, at whose gallery Mr. Lear exhibits his drawings, has a collection of paintings on view, which will well repay a visit. Mr. Millais's small replica of the "Order of Release" is worth seeing, and so is Mr. Calderon's "Attempted Escape of Mary Stuart." Mr. Hook's "Fast-flowing Tide," though not one of his finest bits of sea and shore, is very charming. "A Roman Lady," by Mr. Leighton; "A French Peasant," by Mr. Barnes; and "Watt," by Mr. Marcus Stone, are all pictures one gladly sees again. Mr. Frith's "Derby Day" is also on the walls, and seems to us to show signs of age already. The colour has faded and gone flat in many places, and this damages the air of the composition.

Mr. H. Barraud, whose picture of "Rotten-row in 1865" has just been engraved, has finished a companion work, "The Four-in-Hand Club," which is, in fact, a view of Hyde Park in 1866. The painter has very skillfully treated his subject, the difficulties of which no one can appreciate who has not tried to paint a similar picture introducing an infinite number of portraits. Those who remember the former picture will believe at once that the likenesses are admirable. We have seldom seen so large a number of really faithful portraits on one canvas. It is most interesting to study the groups and recognise the various celebrities. Mr. Barraud may be congratulated on the admirable manner in which he has a second time accomplished the arduous task of chronicling in colour the world of Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

INFLUENCE OF THE SEASONS ON CRIME.—M. Baroche, the Keeper of the Seals in France, has drawn the following conclusions from researches he has instituted on the curious subject of the influence of the seasons on the perpetration of particular crimes. Crimes against the person are more frequent in spring than in summer; and against property in autumn and winter. This deduction is invariable. During the last five years 15,180 cases of theft, representing 15,000,000 fr., have been tried by jury. Strange to say, the monetary importance of these robberies increases every year. Considering the increased price of provisions, one can understand the avarice thus displayed by the thieves of Paris at least. During the years 1856-61, 2396 persons were sentenced for using old postage-stamps. From 1861 to 1865 that number diminished to 812.

#### THE COMPOUND RATING QUESTION.

ON Saturday morning were issued returns showing the number of Parliamentary boroughs in England and Wales where the Small Tenements Rating Act (13th and 14th Vict., c. 99), the 59th Geo. III., c. 12, or any local Act for rating the owners instead of the occupiers, is in force in all or any of the parishes, distinguishing those boroughs in which the Small Tenements Rating Act is wholly, from those in which it is partly in force, and distinguishing in like manner those boroughs in which there is a local rating Act; also the number of male occupations within the limits of value prescribed by those Acts respectively (showing separately the number at and over a gross estimated rental of £10); and the number of male occupations not within such limits, and the total number of male occupations within each borough.

The gross number of male occupations in England and Wales within the limit of value prescribed by the Small Tenements Rating Act is 139,377; the number of male occupations not within the limit of value prescribed by the Act is, under £10 gross estimated rental, 25,064; at and above £10 gross estimated rental, 71,126; and the total number of male occupations in boroughs, 235,567. The number of boroughs in this class is fifty-seven. In Ashton-under-Lyne, it may be remarked, the number of occupations coming under the operation of the Act is 3534 out of a total of 5082; in Blackburn the proportion is 7718 in 10,589; Carlisle, 3571 in 4924; Coventry, 4567 in 7739; Derby, 4217 in 7869; Dudley, 6315 in 7936; Gateshead, 5571 in 7210; Macclesfield, 4885 in 6341; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 9082 in 21,217; Portsmouth, 6398 in 15,234; Preston, 8217 in 12,319; Reading, 2099 in 5010; Sunderland, 9138 in 15,492; Whitehaven, 3144 in 4152; Wigan, 5276 in 6612; Worcester, 2755 in 5888.

As regards Parliamentary boroughs, ninety-nine in number, in which the Act is in force, but not throughout all the parishes comprised therein (including those boroughs in which there are also local rating Acts in operation in certain of the parishes) the total number of male occupations under £10 gross estimated rental within the limits of value prescribed is 249,472; while the number of male occupations, exclusive of those under the first head, at a gross estimated rental is—under £10, 106,467; at and above £10, 296,867; making the total number of male occupations in the boroughs thus situated, 652,806. In this class the proportion within the limits is—Aylesbury, 3514 in 5260; Bolton, 8271 in 12,213; Bradford, 13,094 in 22,796; Bristol, 5891 in 22,283; Chester, 3182 in 5074; Halifax, 4789 in 7693; Ipswich, 4456 in 7240; Kingston-on-Hull, 12,026 in 19,209; Leeds, 25,613 in 44,315; Leicester, 9057 in 14,127; Liverpool, 4107 in 65,683; Manchester, 33,013 in 63,781; Nottingham, 6222 in 15,622; Salford, 9618 in 18,276; Scarborough, 1868 in 4210; Tynemouth, 3733 in 5881; Wenlock, 2303 in 3586; Yarmouth, 3741 in 6660; Beaumaris, 1574 in 2135; Carmarthen, 1817 in 3023; Carnarvon, 2384 in 4109; Flint, 2358 in 3402; Swansea, 4771 in 10,701.

With respect to the Parliamentary boroughs in which local Acts for rating the owners instead of the occupiers are in force in all or any of the parishes (exclusive of the boroughs included in Tables 1 and 2, in which the Small Tenements Rating Act has been adopted in one or more of the parishes) it appears that the number of male occupiers under £10 gross estimated rental within the limit of value of the local rating Acts is 87,744; the number of male occupations not included in this head at a gross estimated rental of under £10, and who would be enfranchised by the Government bill, is 10,638; at and above £10, 230,602; making the total number of male occupations in boroughs, 328,984. In Birmingham the proportion of occupations within the limit of value is 36,177 in 57,623; Brighton, 2553 in 11,194; Kidderminster, 2343 in 3093; Lambeth, 4224 in 42,767; Maidstone, 1319 in 4117; Norwich, 13,662 in 19,721; Southwark, 4487 in 2284; Tower Hamlets, 14,718 in 90,781; Walsall, 5302 in 7842.

Taking this table as a guide, we find that the Government bill would enfranchise in Bewdley just 2 persons; in Birmingham, 2384; in Brighton, 14; in Kidderminster, 24; in King's Lynn, 214; in Lambeth, none; in Maidstone, 905; in Marylebone, 19; in Norwich, 1666; in Oxford, 1637; in Plymouth, 761; in Southwark, 148; in the Tower Hamlets, 926; in Walsall, 739; in Westminster, 1195.

There are twenty-nine boroughs in which the Small Tenements Rating Act has not been adopted, and there are no local rating Acts in force. In these the total number of male occupations at a gross estimated rental under £10 is 103,741; at and above £10, 45,927; making together, 149,668. In Bury the proportion under £10 is 4916 in a total of 6507; Exeter, 3023 in 5789; Huddersfield, 4406 in 6508; Newcastle-under-Lyne, 1826 in 2435; Oldham, 11,841 in 15,186; Rochdale, 5542 in 7400; Sheffield, 28,334 in 38,494; Stockport, 7257 in 8952; Stoke-on-Trent, 15,171 in 18,509; Whitby, 1528 in 2380; York, 4884 in 8463.

There are twenty-one boroughs in which, under the provisions of local rating Acts, owners are assessed instead of the occupiers in respect of occupations, at a gross estimated rental of and above £10. In this case the proportion is in Birmingham, 4113 in 19,062; Bristol, 2564 in 13,962; Finsbury, 7254 in 39,668; Lambeth, 20,350 in 38,543; Manchester, 6980 in 27,906; Marylebone, 3433 in 35,514; Plymouth, 2066 in 3629; Southwark, 9389 in 17,649; Tower Hamlets, 29,177 in 75,137; Westminster, 2966 in 19,166. The total under this head is 94,111 in 353,358.

The general summary of the returns is as follows:—In the fifty-seven boroughs in which the Small Tenements Rating Act is in force throughout all the parishes comprised therein the number of male occupations within the limit of value prescribed is 139,377; in the ninety-nine boroughs in which the Small Tenements Rating Act is in force, but not throughout all the parishes, including those boroughs in which there are also local rating Acts in operation in certain of the parishes, the number of male occupations within the prescribed value is 249,472; in the fifteen boroughs in which the provisions of the Small Tenements Rating Act have not been adopted, and there are local rating Acts in force, the number of male occupations with the prescribed value is 87,744; while in the twenty-one boroughs in which, under the provisions of local rating Acts, owners are assessed instead of the occupiers, in respect of a gross estimated rental of and above £10, the number is 94,111. The total in the first three classes thus enumerated is 476,593.

The male occupations, exclusive of those above referred to, are—under £10, 245,910; at and above £10, 550,411. It is stated in a note that these two totals represent, as far as can be ascertained from the electoral returns of 1866, the male occupations for which the occupiers are personally assessed.

The total number of male occupations under, and at and above, £10 gross estimated rental is 722,503; at and above £10, 644,522. The total number of male occupations in England and Wales is 1,367,025.

Another return gives the number of male depositors in savings banks (distinguishing those in boroughs and counties) whose deposits were, on Nov. 20, 1865, above £30, and above £50. The total number of males in England and Wales having on that day £30 in savings banks was, in boroughs, 129,853; in counties, 41,987; the total number having above £50 in boroughs, 76,651; in counties, 24,540.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. CAMPBELL.—The death is announced of the Rev. Dr. John Campbell, who for a long time held high rank as a minister of the Independent or Congregational denomination. The deceased gentleman was born in Forfarshire, in 1795, and, having received his preliminary education at private schools, entered the University of St. Andrew's, whence he migrated to the University of Glasgow. He was ordained in 1829 to the partial charge of a congregation in Ayrshire, but, coming to London, he was appointed minister of the Tabernacle, in Moorfields, built by the celebrated George Whitfield. On resigning that post, after twenty years' arduous labour, he devoted himself entirely to literature, and was the editor of several periodicals (including the *British Standard*) and the author of several works, principally of a controversial character. In 1839 he opened a controversy in the newspapers with the Queen's printers on the bible-printing monopoly, which resulted in an immense reduction of the price of the Scriptures. In the year 1841 he received the degree of D.D. from the University of St. Andrew's. A few months since he received a splendid testimonial from his admirers and friends on his retirement into private life.



## LAW AND CRIME.

WHAT is and what is not henceforth to be held by British jurists to be considered as murder appears to present a question somewhat difficult of solution. According to ancient legists, murder was the taking away of life without justification, immediate provocation, or reasonable excuse. The Committee upon Capital Punishment have, it appears, recommended that a murderer who has committed his crime without premeditation is not to be hanged. Here arises another question. How is premeditation to be proved? The "late Mr. Greenacre" certainly did not premeditate the murder of Hannah Brown when he struck her over the head with a rolling-pin, and thereby imposed upon himself the unpremeditated disposal of a corpse. The murder of Mr. Briggs could scarcely have been premeditated, since it was impossible that Müller could have reckoned upon meeting that gentleman alone in a first-class carriage. Even in the face of such cases as these—and like murders foul to all intents and purposes might be enumerated by the dozen—it is not difficult to guess what the Commissioners meant by their recommendation. They doubtless intended that no sudden act of violence, resulting in death as an involuntary consequence of an attack, should subject the aggressor to capital punishment. But this is not the way in which Judges, juries, or the Home Secretary translate their phraseology. Of course, against such authorities, we can only urge the claims of a minority to consideration. But we would, while narrating one case which has recently caused some discussion, bear in mind another which may possibly serve to place the matter in a yet clearer light. A fellow named Wager was in the habit of maltreating his wife. One night, after having driven her from the house, he followed her, beat her, and kicked her until her face streamed with blood. Again and again he repeated his violence, while the poor woman ran, in an agony of fright and anguish, to the bank of a mill-dam. Perhaps—most probably, indeed—he kicked her into it; but, whether he did or not, she was found there drowned. He was seen walking off. He had sworn to kill her, and had followed her with that avowed intent. The jury found him guilty of murder. Mr. Walpole, acting upon the suggestion of the Commissioners, and upon the recommendation of the Judge who tried the murderer, grants him a commutation of sentence on the ground that the crime was unpremeditated! Unpremeditated indeed! The man's whole conduct towards his wife during the latter period of their married state had been that of persistent brutality. He wanted to get rid of her. He did so. And yet his crime is to be called unpremeditated! Let us see to what this leads. A brutal lot of twenty years of age way-laid a female child aged only seven—or, let us say, fell in with her, as she was unprotected. He assailed her foully, and when the poor infant screamed he drew a clasp knife (he had four in his pockets) and hacked and slashed at her mouth and throat. He cut through her tongue, and wounded her mortally in the neck. There was no doubt about his intent to kill. But the jury upon whose verdict he was convicted of the poor girl's murder, recommended him to mercy, on the ground that the crime was "unpremeditated!" To what are we drifting, with our modern philanthropic notions, that we should view with lenity such a villainous crime as this? To be consistent, the Home Secretary must adopt the recommendation of the jury, and represent this brute (who, by-the-way, fought and kicked at his gaolers after sentence, and wanted to know why he was to be hung) as a fitting object for her Majesty's mercy. Let us just suppose a case, by no means impossible. These two murderers being sentenced for life, may, in about twenty years time, return each to his native village. The father of one of the victims may then still be living, and be tortured by the sight of the murderer of his child. A more excusable homicide could, perhaps, scarcely be conceived than that which might in such case be perpetrated by choking and stamping the returned convict out of existence. But in such case the avenger of innocent blood would be liable to be hanged; for his provocation would have been of ancient date, and his crime could scarcely be called "unpremeditated." From a philosophical point of view, a man who has degraded himself to a level so near that of a wild beast that he only requires the slightest momentary impulse to destroy the life of an unoffending fellow-being, appears to us to be precisely the sort of creature for which the gallows is the most fitting end; not in the way of revenge or punishment so much as a means of getting rid of him effectually.

At the Wandsworth Police Court a man named Wilson was brought up charged with having obtained £1 1s. by fraudulent pretences. The prisoner had represented himself as agent to "The London, Midland Counties, and General Trade Protection Society." The prosecutor was a Mr. John Kemp, in whose employment the prisoner had formerly been. We forbear from comment upon the highly curious revelation which took place during and consequent upon Mr. Kemp's examination—

Mr. Ingham—Who is the society?  
Mr. Kemp—It was originated in 1849 by several gentlemen in Wolverhampton, and it afterwards passed from two or three hands into my hands about four or five years ago.

Mr. Ingham—Then you are really the society?  
Mr. Kemp—Yes, Sir.  
Mr. Mayo—Then there are no trustees and committee; in fact, you are the president, chairman, manager, &c.?  
Mr. Kemp—There was a committee appointed several years ago. I have ceased to call it a society during the present month.

Mr. Ingham (reading the circular)—Why do you use the "our"?

Mr. Kemp—It is a common expression.  
Mr. Ingham—Then you are like a Royal personage. I see the circular refers to district managers, agents, and correspondents. I suppose you are all these gentlemen?

Mr. Kemp—I have agents and correspondents.  
Mr. Ingham—Do you suppose that your subscribers would have paid their money had they known the society was in reality John Kemp?

Mr. Kemp—Yes, Sir; there are a great many of the subscribers who know it.  
Mr. Ingham—Well, I will ask Mr. Tait. Would you have paid the money had you known that this pious affair was John Kemp?

Mr. Tait—I should not. I paid the money because I thought it was a society.

Mr. Ingham—I do not think any other human being would. I believe this is a swindle. For any single individual to call himself a society and so obtain money, is, in my opinion, a fraud, for which he may be indicted. (To Mr. Kemp)—You deceive the public by this pompous

thing (the circular). It is mere nonsense. (To the prisoner)—You may go.

The prisoner, who, when he was first charged, said he had a perfect answer to the case, was then released. It is a very curious and remarkable fact that a marriage certificate confers practically a kind of immunity upon a criminal. For in his wife he not only possesses a depositary of his secrets, who can in no event be called upon to give evidence against him, but he may also secure an accomplice who is privileged to escape conviction, on the ground of having acted under his direction. It is well known that Rush was hanged upon a conviction which it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to obtain had he kept his promise of marrying Emily Sandford. We append, in our police report, a more modern illustration of this curious phase of our criminal legislation.

## HOME CIRCUIT.—KINGSTON.

BURGULARY IN COURT.—EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN COURT.—William James Burton, 23, and James Hay, 29, were convicted of burglary at Penze; and, several previous convictions having been proved against them, Mr. Baron Bramwell sentenced Hay to ten and Burton to seven years' penal servitude.

The moment the sentence was pronounced both the prisoners commenced a most powerful volley of abuse against the learned Judge, their language being of the most horrible description. Mr. Keane, the governor of the goal, went up to them and endeavoured to induce them to go away quietly; but this only seemed to increase their violence, and the warders who were in attendance interfered and endeavoured to force the prisoners away. They were, however, unable to do so; and several policemen who were present jumped into the dock, and a most desperate struggle took place. It required the exertions of nearly a dozen constables to force the prisoners to the cells.

Mr. Baron Bramwell ordered them to be brought back, and addressing them as incorrigible ruffians, observed that he had already passed a severe sentence upon them, but he found that it was insufficient, and he should therefore add an additional period of five years' penal servitude upon each.

The prisoners upon this, renewed their violence, and another most desperate struggle took place before the prisoners could be removed; and, even after they had been placed in the cells below, their fearful oaths and imprecations resounded through the court.

## SHERIFFS' COURT.

CABBY AND THE BAD HALF-CROWN.—This was an action in which the plaintiff, a cabdriver, sought to recover 2s. 6d. for a counterfeit coin, which he alleged the defendant had given to him in payment of his fare.

Plaintiff produced the coin, which was undoubtedly bad, and said that he took defendant and some books to a place in the City, and defendant paid the fare with the coin produced. He had called at defendant's place, but could not get a good coin for it.

Defendant said that everyone was liable to make a mistake in reference to money; but plaintiff had allowed a considerable time to elapse before he brought the coin back.

Plaintiff—Of course; I had to wait until I came your way again, for I could not go on purpose. I had my living to get.

Defendant—I think he has delayed calling with the coin an unreasonable time. In the first instance I gave him a shilling, and he said that was not sufficient; so I gave him a half-crown, telling him to take 1s. 6d., and he gave me back my own shilling as change. I do not mean to impute anything wrong to him, but he ought to have come to me before.

Plaintiff—I did call once, but you were not in the way. His Honour—The cabman swears that he took the coin from you, and you must give him another. I can easily understand why you defend the action; but it would have been wiser in you to have paid the money when you received the summons.

Verdict for the plaintiff, with costs.

## POLICE.

A WEAK CASE FOR A PROSECUTION.—John Harrington, thirty-seven, a master cabinetmaker, at Clerkenwell, was charged with stealing, from the vest pocket of George Parfett, a watch.

This charge was preferred on the 16th inst., and the prisoner now appeared on his bail. The evidence went to show that the prosecutor was at the Britannia Theatre, in Hoxton, and having left the body of the house at the conclusion of one of the acts, was robbed in an adjacent lobby while passing through the crowd. The watch, found at prisoner's feet, was broken, and when charged with the theft he denied it in terms something more than a mere expression of indignation. To his apparent astonishment the evidence of prosecutor was now strengthened by that of two witnesses, one of whom said he had previously suspected the prisoner of purloined theft, and the other that he actually saw the article fall or drop from him. Whether it might not have been dragged from the owner's pocket by a button of the prisoner's dress catching its chain, or by other means, was not inquired into; and Mr. Newton remarked that the evidence given on the first occasion was now so materially strengthened that he could not do otherwise than send the accused for trial, unless there was a plea of guilty.

Prisoner declared his entire innocence; he stood in the dock with an unblemished character; was a householder, had a wife and family; could obtain bail to any amount; was completing a contract with a Mr. Watson, of Holborn, and he could not but feel that such an accusation as this was calculated to ruin him in the eyes of the public and blast his character for ever.

Bail was accepted in two sureties of £25 each, and the prisoner's own in double that sum, to answer the charge at the sessions.

ONE OF THE ADVANTAGES OF MATRIMONY.—A young man named George Crossley and Sarah Crossley, his wife, were charged on remand with coining, and with having four boxes, weighing 135 lb., of counterfeit coin, in their residence, at Edward-street, Peckham.

James Brennan, the Mint officer, having received information, proceeded, with other officers, to the house of the prisoners. He knew the prisoner George Crossley, and discovered a number of implements used for coining, and four boxes full of counterfeit coin, which were seized, and the prisoners on Thursday brought to the police-court, before Mr. Faget, the magistrate. It appeared that the female prisoner said it was no use giving the officers any trouble, and told Brennan he would find up stairs what he came after. The male prisoner had previously denied that he had anything in his possession. The prisoners were remanded, and again placed in the dock. Further evidence was given before Mr. Partridge, from which it appeared that the prisoners had resided at Crystal-place, Rotherhithe, where some broken moulds were found.

Brennan said that since the remand he had counted the pieces, which represented money to the amount of £74 4s., and consisted of 6314 pieces, of crowns, half crowns, florins, and shillings.

Mr. Pollard appeared for the Mint.  
The male prisoner produced his marriage certificate, and the magistrate said that, as the female was most likely acting under her husband's directions, he would take bail for her appearance at the Central Criminal Court. The male prisoner, who had nothing to say, was committed to the Old Bailey.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' INSTITUTION.—This institution, the object of which is the relief of aged and infirm journeymen tailors, their wives and widows, was founded in 1837, and incorporated by Royal charter in 1859. The benefits it confers are a residence in a most commodious asylum at Haverstock-hill and an allowance of £20 16s. a year, with coats, medicine, and medical attendance. Its character is not altogether eleemosynary, inasmuch as

its benefits are only available to those who shall have subscribed for a given period to its funds. The number of pensioners since the formation of the institution has been 227, of whom ninety-five are now in the asylum. The twenty-ninth anniversary of the society was celebrated on Saturday last, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, at which the Earl of Lichfield was to have presided; but his Lordship, unfortunately suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis, was unable to attend, and the chair was taken by Mr. Pym, manager of the western branch of the Bank of England, who, with about 120 gentlemen, friends of the institution, sat down to an excellent dinner. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been drunk, the chairman proposed, "Success to the Institute!" and, in the course of his address, pointed out the several casualties to which persons engaged in the craft were peculiarly liable, especially mentioning that of blindness; and said that the society deserved general support, more particularly on the ground of the benefits it conferred being available to the journeyman tailor of every nation and every creed who should be incapacitated for labour, on the single condition that he should have subscribed for a certain period to the funds. Mr. Hall, the secretary, read a statement of the accounts of the institution, and said that its present capital consisted of £15,000 Consols and £5000 East India Railway Debentures; that the income for the year ending Dec. 31 last was £2382 15s. 7d., and that the expenditure for the same period was £2132 2s. 4d. (the amount paid to pensioners being £1233 18s. 6d.), leaving a balance at the bankers of £250 13s. 3d. He then announced the receipt of £25 from Lord Lichfield, and stated that the subscriptions in the course of the evening amounted to upwards of £650.

THE LATE GALES.—WRECKS ON THE IRISH COAST.—During the gales of the past week several disasters have taken place on the Irish coast, and the life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution have rendered good service to the crews of different distressed vessels. The Cambridge University Boat Club life-boat, named the Tom Egan, rescued the crew of ten men of the barque Wild Horse, of Windor, N.S., which was stranded on Tramore beach. The Tyrella (Dundrum) boat saved, under very perilous circumstances, and after repeated attempts, six of the crew of the smack William, which had foundered in Dundrum Bay. The master of the smack fell into the water whilst endeavouring to reach the life-boat, but was rescued by the exertions of those in the boat, after being some minutes under water. The Civil Service life-boat at Wexford assisted to rescue the barque Loretto, of Liverpool, and her crew of fourteen men, the vessel being in a very dangerous position, near Blackwater Head. The Drogheda life-boat also saved the crew of three men of the schooner Mary, of Dublin, which had gone ashore on the North Wall, Drogheda bar.

## MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

THE transactions in all National Stocks during the week have been only moderate; nevertheless, as the supply of stock has continued very moderate, the quotations have been freely supported. Consols, for Money, have marked 91 to 91½; Ditto, for Account, 91½; Reduced and New Three per Cent. Consols, 89½; and Exchequer Bills, 11s. to 11s. prem.

Indian Securities have ruled firm in price. India Stock has been 21½ to 21¾, and Rupee Paper, 10s. to 10½, and 107½ to 108½. India Bonds have sold at 103 to 103½ premium.

The supply of money in the General Discount Market is very large, whilst the demand for accommodation has been very inactive, at the annexed rates for the best commercial paper:—

Thirty to Sixty Days	2½	per cent.
Three Months	2½	"
Six Months	3	"
Twelve Months	4	"

In the Stock Exchange money has been in good request, at 2½ per cent.

A fair quantity of bullion has arrived from various quarters, and several parcels of gold have been sent into the Bank of England.

The Foreign House has been heavy.—Brazilian Bonds, 1865, have marked 7½; Egyptian, Second Issue, 8½; Greek, 10½; Peruvian, 65½; Portuguese, 4½; Mexican, 1822, 8½; Italian, 5½; and United States 5-20 Bonds, 7½.

Colonial Government Securities have been steady.—New South Wales Five per Cent. have been 87; New Zealand Six per Cent., 85½; and Victoria Six per Cent., 108.

Bank Shares have been very inactive.—London and County, 57; London Joint-stock, 41; London and Westminster, 93; National Provincial of England, 134; and Union of London, 143.

In Miscellaneous Securities next to nothing has been doing.—Atlantic Telegraph, 69½; Electric Telegraph, 153; and Royal Mail Steam, 101.

The Railway Share Market has been in a very inactive state.

## METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The supply of English wheat on sale here this week has been very moderate, and the demand for all kinds has ruled heavy, at, in some instances, a decline in the quotations 1s. 6d. per quarter. The transactions in foreign wheat have been limited, at about stationary prices. Floating cargoes of grain have commanded full currencies. We have to report a heavy sale for both English and foreign barley, at barely previous rates. The malt trade has continued in a sluggish state, but no decline has taken place in prices. Oats have ruled a shade lower; but peas have commanded extreme rates. The flour trade has been very quiet.

ENGLISH.—Wheat, 54s. to 67s.; barley, 36s. to 50s.; malt, 54s. to 73s.; oats, 21s. to 33s.; rye, 32s. to 42s.; beans, 40s. to 48s.; peas, 30s. to 40s. per cwt. on the spot, 45s. to 55s. per 200 lb.

CATTLE.—The supplies of fat stock have been moderately good, and the trade has ruled inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 2d. to 5s. 2d. per lb. to sink the offer.

NEWCASTLE AND LEADERSHIP.—These markets have been fairly supplied with most, which has moved off slowly, on rather lower terms.—Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 4s. to 5s. 2d.; pork, 3s. to 4s. 6d. per lb. by the carcasses.

TEA.—The sale for most kinds is much restricted, at about stationary prices. The market is still heavy, and the quotations have given way 6d. per cwt. The stock is now only 60,404 tons, against 79,276 tons at this time last year.

COFFEE.—We have no change to notice in prices. The transactions are on a moderate scale. Stock, 8988 tons, against 11,166 tons in 1886.

RICE.—The demand has fallen off, yet prices are well supported. Stock, 19,296 tons, against 37,014 tons in 1886.

PROVISIONS.—The butter market is somewhat heavy, on lower terms. Bacon sells slowly, at 56s. to 58s. for Waterford on board. In hams and lard next to nothing is doing.

EGG.—P.C. on the spot, 42s. to 44s. 3d. per cwt. Stock, 28,925 casks, against 32,920 casks last year.

OILS.—Lined oil, is selling at 437 per ton, on the spot; English brown rape, 436 10s. to 437; Ceylon coconut, 450; and fine palm, 241. French turpentine 37s.; American, 38s. 6d. to 39s. per cwt.

SPIRITS.—Rum is firm in price, and there is rather more inquiry for brandies at extreme rates. Grain spirits are a slow inquiry.

HAY AND STRAW.—Meadow hay, 42 10s. to 44 10s.; clover, 44 to 45 10s.; and straw, 17s. to 22 6d. per load.

COALS.—Newcastle, 17s. to 19s. 3d.; Sunderland, 17s. 6d. to 19s. 3d.; other kinds, 17s. to 19s. per ton.

WOOL.—The public sales of colonial wool are now drawing to a close. Prices during their progress have given way 1d. to 2d. per lb.

POTATOES.—Only moderate supplies are on offer. The trade is firm, at from 9s. to 10s. per ton.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—F. B. CRUTTWELL, Lincolns' Inn, Esq., v. P. W. JUSTICE, Frestbury.—S. TWEDDALE, Rochdale, tobaccoist.

BANKRUPT.—F. TROWELL, jun., Deptford, linen-draper.—W. CUTLER, City, warehouseman.—J. J. SARD, City, iron-plate worker.—H. HARDING, West Tarrington, lodging-house keeper.

S. TILLET, Sprig-street, Portman-square, cab proprietor.—C. SQUIRES, Caledonian-road, Edinburgh, dealer in wood.—J. HOLLEBONE, Portland-place, tailor.—H. WHITE, Kensington, clerk.—W. FORSTER, St. Luke's, general shopkeeper.—J. GRINSTEAD, Bishopsgate-street Without, draper.

W. COLLIS, Hatton-garden, looking-glass frame manufacturer.—W. T. MAUDEN, Belvedere, boot and shoe maker.—L. C. VON HOLLEN, Goswell-road, milliner.—F. L. MALCOLM, Finsbury, merchant.—R. W. BAYLEY, Chatham, Ensign in 35th Regiment.

H. PERFECT, Chatham, horse-dealer.—R. BONNET, Brighton, plumber.—W. E. HOLLAND, Colchester, boot and shoe maker.—C. LESTER, Shouland-street, Bryansdown-square, clerk.—W. BACON, Jun., Spitalfields, pastrycook.—H. P. MILLS, Camberwell, sawyer.—G. BIRD, Finsbury-place, Regent's Park, cab proprietor.—H. A. HILL, Islington, clerk.—H. SPENCER, Digbeth, grocer.—D. ROSE, Kidsgrove, mill manager.—G. MANTLE, Kinver, licensed victualler.—A. THURMAN, Aston New Town, brewer.—R. W. THOMAS, Sutton Coldfield, grocer.—C. R. HAWSON, Dunston, butcher.—F. N. COOPER, Egg Backland, dealer in wood.—J. S. CHASE, Plymouth, dealer in machinery.—W. DUTTON, Huddersfield, grocer.—H. A. MURKATROYD, Shipley, wine merchant.—J. LEE, Alwicks, Northumberland, grocer.—E. WHARTON, Heckmondwike, dyer.—D. HIPLEY, Leeds, cloth-finisher.—S. GRAY, Halifax, commission agent.—R. T. DALES, Bolton, butcher.—H. BULL, Manchester, fishmonger.—S. GREEN, Gloucester, beer-keeper.—C. SILVESTER, Manchester, beer retailer.—M. ADJOURI, Manchester, merchant.—W. ROBINSON, Manchester, plumber.—T. LAWSON, Comdon, potato merchant.—T.

SPURRIE, jun., Aston Brook.—W. HARDING, Birmingham.—J. COPE, Birmingham, brass-caster.—W. JULIAN, Timber, tailor, S. CLARKSON, Ilkerton, chemist.—W. PESSOD, West Derby-road, butcher.—R. H. SHERRIN, Bridgewater, milliner.—W. J. CHAMBERLAIN, Exeter, joiner.—W. BROWN, Southampton, provision-dealer.—T. GAUKROGER, Sowerby, musician.—E. LEECH, Portsmouth.—M. BENTLEY, Blackford Bridge.—M. BOWMAN, Flatgate Howden.—L. NORROVEY, Ludlow, innkeeper.—J. WILSON, Hyde, labourer.—J. C. ARK, Farnthorpe, iron-merchant.—J. GLEED, Farnthorpe, Petherton, builder.—W. WATKIN, Stapleford, innkeeper.—J. BUXTON, Sheffield, assessor-grocer.—R. LANGLEY, Sheffield, fishmonger.—G. CATTON, Lincoln, builder.—T. ADOCK, Lincoln, dealer in hardware.—D. THOMAS, Steeple Aston, publican.—G. C. GIBBS, Bath, boot-maker.—T. WOOD, Bath, miller.—M. JONES, Metherby, grocer.—J. DERRY, Lichfield, miner.—C. HILL, sen., vrenshill, haydealer.—C. HANDOCK, Swansea, haulier.—E. BOWCUTT, Middlesfield, blacksmith.—T. POTT, Abbots Bromley, cattle-dealer.—J. WOOD, Bourn, blacksmith.—W. H. ROYSTON, Somersham, butcher.—M. ROEBUCK, Ruxwarran, coal-mech.—T. RUDDOCK, Northampton, innkeeper.—C. NEWTON, Middlesbrough, innkeeper.—G. AXTELL, Amersham, tailor.—F. DOPSON, Ramsgate, smith.—A. BOURNE, Stotting, general dealer.—H. S. JARVIS, New Brompton.—W. COWDREY, Bignor, tailor.—R. KETTLEWELL, Bolton, farmer.

SOUTH SEQUESTERATIONS.—W. M'CORMICK, Glasgow, commission merchant.—H. DEVLIN, Glasgow, provision-dealer.—R. THOMSON, Edinburgh, bookseller.—J. P., and J. SCOTT, Ardiltie, farmers.—J. CAMERON, Edinburgh, coach proprietor.—J. STEWART, Nairn, spirit merchant.—W. CRAWFORD, Lange, nankespey.—U. FENNY, Glasgow, chemist.—Mr. O'NEILL, Port Glasgow, grocer.—W. WALKER, U.M., Perth, outfitter.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—H. B. LITTLE, City, builder. B. TOMALIN, Sandgate, tailor.

BANKRUPT.—A. COCKE, Dover, billbroker.—W. H. HOWE, Long-acre, beer-shop-keeper.—W. JONES, Bedford-square, coach-maker.—R. F. MAITLAND, Brompton, merchant.—G. P. CAT, 25, Moor-place, Bryanston-square, commission agent.—J. DICK, Laurence Pountney-lane, coal merchant.—M. MARTELL, Bucklebury, merchant.—H. M. LAMB, Camberwell, licensed victualler.—C. LOVETT, Borough, milkman.—T. SHEAD, Hackney-vicar, eggdealer.—W. SHERPAU, Westbourne-grove, home-keeper.—W. R. DILLON, Middlesbrough, grocer.—E. H. CLARK, Blackfriars.—C. WAINES, Syleham, linen manufacturer.—H. WILCOCKSON, Tottenham-court-road, dealer in Berlin wool.—J. H. RUSSELL, Hawley, commission agent.—J. H. HAYES, Minorities, coffee-house keeper.—T. C. REDFERN, New North-road, chronometer finisher.—S. C. SMITH, Farnham, thrashing machine proprietor.—J. SHEPHERD, Islington, manager for a brewer.—J. J. SOLOMON, Lower Thames-street, merchant.—A. H. DOUGLAS, Charterhouse-square, medical student.—H. DUNFORD, Marylebone, saddler.—A. ARMSTRONG, Islington.—C. PEDGRIFF, Walworth, plasterer.—E. GROVES, Peckham, beer-house-keeper.—W. H. J. AND, Slough, beer-retailer.—E. F. EYD, Mark-lane, commission agent.—G. POUT, Jun., Finsbury, G. NEALE, Camberwell, bricklayer.—R. F. WEBB, Crutched-triars, wine merchant.—W. STEPHENSON, Wadsworth-road, salesman.—F. C. MARSHALL, Norwood, licensed victualler.—J. REICHELDF, Covent-garden, tailor.—G. MANNING, Medbury, T. RYANS, Bedford, corn dealer.—J. BLOOM, Leicester.—F. W. VICARS, Derby, grocer.—J. HARVEY, Fairfield, builder.—J. LATCH, Cardiff, underwriter.—H. LATCH, Newport, Monmouth-shire, clerk.—J. W. TREMELLE, Metherby, leather-mech.—G. P. GIBBS, Ilfracombe, builder.—R. MAWFOY, Exeter, wine merchant.—W. R. DILLON, Middlesbrough, grocer.—E. H. CLARK, Leeds, china-dealer.—W. POOLE, jun., Kingston-upon-Hull, coal merchant.—J. J. BOSWORTH, Liverpool, bookseller.—J. M. TYLER, Crosby, and T. S. TYLER, jun., Southport, spirit merchants.—C. LOWE, Delf, grocer.—W. ANDREW, Mossley, cotton-spinner.—W. ANDREW, Mossley, cotton-spinner.—C. E. HARRISON, Manchester, agent.—J. H. BLOOM, Leicester.—F. hanging manufacturer.—C. BILTON, Brighton, lodging-house keeper.—J. B. THOMPSON, South Shields, grocer.—M. O'BRIEN, Liverpool, boot and shoe maker.—J. STOKES, Birmingham, gunmaker.—J. RUSHTON, Birmingham, cab-driver.—J. FLETCHER, Halifax, rag merchant.—F. HALL, Salford, dealer in iron.—J. H. H. ASHBY, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, butcher.—J. HOWARTH, Salford, butcher.—T. TUCKER, Bideford, tailor.—H. POINTON, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, butcher.—S. FREE, Rothley, grocer.—W. DEAKIN, Wednesbury, J. RICHARDSON, Dunston, farmer.—R. NEWBORN, Cherry Walk, Lincoln, grocer.—J. CHICK, St. Albans, home-keeper.—A. BLAUCH, Walsby, Woodby-Timberland, builder.—J. W. VOWLES, Swinhead, blacksmith.—A. PIERCE, Preston.—J. S. VOWLES, Bristol.—H. BEDDONS, Little Lode, wheelwright.—J. A. DRED, Bedford Mills-lane, keeper.—F. BERNARD, Burton-on-Trent, beer-house-keeper.—T. LEWIS, Templeton, publican.—J. W. SMITH, Farnmouth, outfitter.—J. H. V. CH, Exeter, Newmarket, baker.—W. PACE, St. Biaz, surgeon.—J. FORKES, Cradley, horse-kill maker.—K. J. DEAKIN, Tything, clerk.—L. WALES, Broadstairs, grocer.—D. BROCKMAN, Dover, labourer.—I. CRISP, Framlingham, innkeeper.—W. CARBUTT, Hirkenshead, stationer.—W. WEISBERG, Everton.—J. BOGGS, Hirkenshead, stationer.—J. WISE, Seaford, shirt-maker.—W. SIMMONDS, Brighton, fruiterer.—T. HODGKINSON, Wolsanton, cratemaker.—M. FARHALL, Hastings.

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removes grease, oil, new paint, pitch, and all fatty substances, from silks, satins, ribbons, neckties, coat collars, cloaking, furniture, precious papers, &c. It does not affect the most delicate textures, and leaves the surface of the material as soft as when first Buckingham Palace. Medals at the Great Exhibitions—Paris, 1855; and London, 1862. Beware of inferior imitations, and see that the word "Collas" is on the label. To be had of all Chemists and Perfumers. General Agents, SANGER and SONS, 150, Oxford-st.

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